St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

VOL. XXVIII. ST. LOUIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1879. NO. 182.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Fourth Night of the Triumphantly Successful
STRAKOSCH
GRAND ITALIAN OPERA
Second appearance of the great dramatic prima donna
MLLE. TERESINA SINGER.
This Thursday Evening, Nov. 13,
NORMA! NORMA! NORMA!
MLLE. TERESINA SINGER, the greatest living Norma
MLLE. VALERGA.....Adalgisa.
MISS ARCONE.....Clotilde.
SIGNOR PETROVICH.....Pollione.
MONSIEUR CASTELMARY.....Oroveso.
To-morrow Evening, November 14.....MARTHA.
MISS LITTA. MLLE. DE BELOCCA.
LAZZARINI. GOTTSCHALK. PAPINI.
Saturday Afternoon, Grand Matinee.....MIGNON
Saturday Evening, Nov. 15.....LUCREZIA BORGIA
MLLE. TERESINA SINGER.
VALERGA. PETROVICH. CASTELMARY.
Popular prices. Seats secured at box office.
CARD.
Max Strakosch takes great pleasure in announcing that he has succeeded in making arrangements for four additional nights of Grand Opera.
MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, November 17, 18, 19 and 20.
Monday evening, November 17.....AIDA.
Tuesday evening, November 18.....LUCIA.
Wednesday evening, November 19.....FAUST.
Thursday evening, November 20.....HUGUENOTS.
FRIDAY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE, November 21 and 22.
Special farewell performances for the benefit of the ST. LOUIS LIGHT GUARDS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Season subscribers who desire to retain their seats will please notify box office this day (Thursday). The sale of seats for single nights will commence Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

POPE'S THEATER. TO-NIGHT CHANGE OF BILL.
The only first-class Theater in St. Louis.
Last night but two. SATURDAY MATINEE.
Emerson's Megatherian Minstrels.
50 COUNT THEM. SEE THEM. 50
Under the sole management of R. M. HOOLEY.
Monday, Nov. 17.—Ford's Philadelphia Church Choir Juvenile Opera Company in Fatinitza.
Monday Nov. 24.—Benefit of the Blair Monument Association. First appearance of Mr. CHAS. POPE.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
THURSDAY, Friday and Saturday Evenings and Saturday Matinee, final performances of the Brilliant American Comedian, MR.
B. MACAULEY.
In his Bright, Joyous and Human Creation,
"UNCLE DAN'L"
In the Typical American Comedy,
A Messenger From Jarvis Section.
Pronounced by the Thousands who have witnessed it, the ACME OF REALISTIC COMEDY.
Monday, November 17.—JOHN T. RAYMOND.

THEATRE COMIQUE.
GREAT ATTRACTION THIS WEEK—Two distinct combinations. A powerful Variety Troupe, a full Dramatic Company, supporting the beautiful and talented artiste,
Miss JENNIE HUGHES,
In the popular military drama
THE FRENCH SPY.
Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30.

DAY'S KIDNEY PAD
A new and heretofore unknown remedy for all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, and Urinary Organs.
It will positively cure Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy, Irritation of the Urine, Catarrh of the Bladder, high colored and scanty Urine, Painful Urinating, LAME BACK, General Weakness, and all Female Complaints.
It acts on a new principle, is certain and safe. It cures when nothing else can.
For sale by Druggists or sent by mail free upon receipt of the price, $2.00. Prep'd by DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., Prop'rs, Cleveland, O.
Send your address for our little book, "How a Life was Saved."
Mark. Trade

CIS-ATLANTIC
GLOVES,

KID WALKING and DRIVING,
ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,
MAKERS, AND SOLD BY FIRST-CLASS RETAILERS.

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Missouri, Louisiana, Havana and Kentucky Tickets.
Sealed circulars sent and prizes cashed at the old reliable office. E. KAUB & CO., P. O. Box 2711. 417 Walnut st., St. Louis Mo.

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MISSOURI STATE Mutual Fire and Marine Insurance Company, of St. Louis.
DIRECTORS—W. A. Hargadine, E. Wyman, James Smith, S. M. Edgell, H. S. Turner, Adolphus Meier, B. W. Alexander, C. S. Greeley, James E. Kaime.
S. M. EDGELL, President.
F. B. HOMES, Secretary.
Office: Chamber of Commerce, Rooms Nos. 126 and 128. Entrance from Chestnut street. RISKS taken only in the City and County of St. Louis.

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General Agency of the
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Blank Books,
PAPER AND STATIONERY
Of Every Description.
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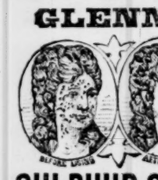
SCRUGGS, VANDERVOORT & BARNEY
SELL
Gents' Furnishing Goods
As they do DRY GOODS--that is, at their REAL INTRINSIC VALUE. No exorbitant profits or fancy prices. Examine our
WHITE LAUNDRIED SHIRTS
At $1.00. The material is good, the work well done, the garment well shaped, affording an EXCELLENT fit.
Our White Unlaundried Shirts
Made THOROUGHLY well, of extra quality material, at only $1.00.
Our White Laundried Shirts
Finely fitting garment, CHEAPEST and BEST in the market, at $1.25.
OUR COLORED SHIRTS!
With two Collars, very extensive assortment of designs, at only $1.00.
OUR DOUBLE FRONT SHIRTS!
New patent, DOUBLE FRONT. Can be worn either as open back or front.

GLENN'S

SULPHUR SOAP
CAUTION!—See that you get the above bearing both the name and design on the packet which encloses each cake, as this famous remedy has been counterfeited.
C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop., N.Y.

THE LEADING EXTERNAL SPECIFIC FOR
SKIN DISEASES
A Beautifier of the Complexion.
It renders the Cuticle Healthful, Clear, and Smooth, and is the best possible substitute for expensive Sulphur Baths. It will heal Ulcers and Sores.
Persons employing it have no need to resort to Sulphur Springs for bathing purposes.
It is a desirable DISINFECTANT of CLOTHING or BED LINEN, and a capital remedy and preventive of Obnoxious or Contagious Diseases. It is also valuable as an injection.
As an adjunct of the TOILET, it is far more desirable than any cosmetics.
TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES, and BLOTCHES yield to its influence; and it is the very best soap to shave with, leaving the skin smooth. It also ERADICATES DANDRUFF. The article is endorsed by the Medical fraternity.

PRICES:
25 cts. a Cake
A BOX WITH
3 Cakes 75 c.
Sent by Mail Prepaid.
All respectable Druggists, Fancy Goods Dealers and Grocers keep on hand GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP; and will on demand for it supply the genuine.

FAMOUS REMEDIES.
HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR, for Coughs and all Lung Diseases.
HAIR REVIVUM, for Restoring Gray Hair to Original Color (Unequaled), 50 Cents.
PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS, which Cure in One Minute, 25 Cents.
HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE (Instantaneous), 50 Cents.
JAPANESE CORN FILE, for Removing Corns, Bunions, &c., 35 Cents.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Think These Things Over
1st---It is safer to buy Clothing of Manufacturers. A little thought will suggest plenty of reasons.
2d---Kent & Miller's Ready-Made Clothing is equaled by few; excelled by none.
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AT
Kent & Miller's
305 North Fourth Street.

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CLOAKS, DOLMANS,
CLOTH CIRCULARS and
Gossamer Waterproof Circulars!
A Large Assortment of New and Seasonable Goods.
SAM'L C. DAVIS & CO.
Washington Ave. and Fifth St.

Last Edition

THE FORTY THIEVES.

A Party of This Number Visit a Cuban Village,

Securing Plunder and Making Good Their Flight.

Damaging Storms Reported Off the Coast of England.

The Reasons Why Gortschakoff Resigned the Chancellorship.

Feeling in Turkey Toward Russia—Miscellaneous Foreign News.

Cuba.

ROBBERY AT REMEDIOS.

HAVANA, November 13.—On the 9th inst. about forty men entered Remedios, robbed the railroad warehouse, secured some arms and fled to the woods. Volunteers and soldiers are in pursuit.

Fifty-eight negroes from a plantation in the neighborhood of Remedios fled to the woods, fifty of whom returned the next day.

ENTIRELY PEACEFUL.

Official reports are that the district of Holguin is entirely peaceful.

Russia.

GORTSCHAKOFF'S RETIREMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 13.—The announcement of Gortschakoff's retirement from the Imperial Chancellorship has caused no surprise here. But for the German intrigue against him he would have retired sooner. His personal dignity required, despite his ill health, that he should retain his office until the attacks on him had ceased. The names of various persons are mentioned in connection with the probable succession. Even that of General Ignatieff is hinted at. Count Schouvaloff does not seem to have any chance, as he is believed to be in complete disfavor, owing to the efforts of a personage whose influence over the Czar is none the less strong from its being unacknowledged and exercised only in private.

PALACE INTRIGUES.

Palace intrigues are nearly as common in Russia as at Constantinople. The story of female enemies at the Russian Court overthrowing Schouvaloff is freely circulated and generally believed in London.

England.

THE RESCUED CREW.

LONDON, November 13.—The steamship Minnesota has arrived from New York. She has on board the crew of the bark Royal Arch, taken off when the vessel was in a sinking condition. The men had been at the pumps several days. One man had been washed overboard. The steamer sent a boat to the rescue, but the weather was so rough the men were compelled to jump into the sea, and were hauled into the boat by a line.

HEAVY GALES.

There were heavy gales yesterday at Scarborough, Liverpool, Kirkwall and Dundee, which caused some damage to shipping.

FATAL FIRE DAMP.

An explosion of fire damp in Short Heath colliery, near Wolverhampton, caused the death of six men.

THE COTTON TRADE.

A Liverpool dispatch says there is an exceedingly active demand for cotton at a general advance in prices. The demand is doubtless the result of the improved condition of trade at Manchester.

Africa.

BOERS.

LONDON, November 13.—A telegram from Cape Town, October 28, says: The Boers at Potchesbroom have repeated the Middleburg outrage. Commandant Raft left Middleburg in fear of his life. He reports the Boers determined to prevent the trial of offenders, which was fixed for October 30.

Afghanistan.

A STRICT SECRET.

LONDON, November 13.—A dispatch from Cabul says: A brigade under General Baker, consisting of the Fifth Punjaub cavalry and Third Sikhs, with two guns, has gone on a mission of political importance, but its destination is kept a strict secret.

Turkey.

FRIENDLY TOWARDS RUSSIA.

CONSTANTINOPLE, November 13.—There is a strong tendency on the part of the Turkish Cabinet to enter into an actual alliance with Russia. The Grand Vizier and Osman Pasha, Minister of War, especially advocate a close understanding with Russia. It is said the Sultan has been gained over to their views. In this connection it is rumored Osman Pasha will shortly go to Livadia on a special mission.

France.

MAYOR'S BANQUET.

PARIS, November 13.—A dinner will be given on the 9th inst. in honor of fifty-three Vendean Mayors and Deputy Mayors superseded for attending Legitimists banquets the 16th of October last. About fifteen hundred guests are expected to be present. Gen. Decharette will preside.

Germany.

FIRE AT FARBACH.

LONDON, November 13.—Fire at Farbach, Prussia, between Trier and Coblentz, destroyed sixty houses, among them the Town Hall, dating from the sixteenth century.

Roumelia.

ALEKO PASHA.

VIENNA, November 13.—Some people think Aleko Pasha, Governor-General of Roumelia, has gone to Constantinople, after repeatedly refusing to do so, at the Sultan's request, because Prince Labanoff, the Russian Embassador at Constantinople, has succeeded in convincing Turkey that Russia is the only friend who can effectually aid her in overcoming her difficulties in Eastern Roumelia.

Spain.

ALFONSO'S MARRIAGE.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—King Alfonso's marriage seems to be definitely fixed for the 27th inst. Archduchess Marie Christine will reach Paris the 19th inst., whence she will start for Madrid the 21st and arrive at the latter place the 24th. Admiral Jaureguiberry, French Embassador at Madrid, will represent President Grevy at the marriage. This disposes of the apprehension that France would not be represented owing to the rivalry among the French officials who desire to represent France.

The Cherokee's Case.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., November 13.—In the case of Harry Sisson, before United States Judge Parker, of the Western District Court, on a habeas corpus from a Cherokee court, where he had been sentenced to death for murder, Judge Parker removed the prisoner to the authorities of the nation. The application was made upon the Governor that Sisson was of mixed white and Cherokee blood. The judge decides the Cherokee constitution gives citizenship to children having Indian blood from the other side and that the prisoner was amenable to the Cherokee law.

Failed.

CLEVELAND, November 13.—William Thorpe, proprietor of a large flouring mill at Meadville, Penn., made an assignment this morning. Judgments amounting to over $100,000 have been entered against him. His assets are believed amply sufficient to meet his habilities were they available.

Doomed to Swing.

NEW YORK, November 13.—A Harrisburg dispatch says: The Governor of Pennsylvania has decided not to respite Charles Drews and Frank Stichler, sentenced to be hanged tomorrow at Lebanon.

Damaged by Fire.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Oxley and Giddings, manufacturers of gas fixtures, and R. T. Edwards, manufacturers of brass valves and steam and water cocks, at 113 and 115 Walker street, were damaged $25,000 by fire to-day. Insured.

An Occasion for an Alarm.

LITTLE ROCK, November 13.—The authorities here have ordered the fire alarm to be sounded to-night, provided the meteoric display comes off as predicted by Professor Tice and others, so that all citizens so disposed can witness it.

SOLDIERS IN SESSION.

Deliberations of the Army of the Tennessee.

Kindly Remembrances of the Late Frank P. Blair.

Future Movements of the Traveling Ex-President.

Army of the Tennessee.

CHICAGO, November 13.—The Society of the Army of the Tennessee reconvened at 10:30 this morning, General Sherman in the chair. The minutes were read and approved.

General Force, the treasurer, read the annual report, showing the cash in the treasury to be about $7,500.

The Corresponding Secretary's annual report mentioned the death of Capt. Thomas S. Pennington, and of Lieut. Wm. B. Stevenson. All the reports were approved.

The invitation to members to attend the reunion of the Army of the Cumberland, at Washington, November 19 and 20, was received.

The committee on time and place of the next meeting named Cincinnati, the time to be fixed by the President and local committee.

Col. Ozro J. Dodd was selected orator for the next annual meeting.

The committee on the nomination of officers recommended the re-election of the present officers of the society, which report was adopted by acclamation, together with a vote of thanks for their services.

General Sherman returned thanks for himself and other officers, and made some complimentary allusions to the younger members of the society, especially to Judge Gresham. A number of members eulogized Major-General Frank P. Blair, deceased, and a resolution was adopted commending to them the movement towards erecting a monument to his memory.

The question of appointing a biographer to write up the individuals of the society, was referred to a committee for a report.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the society to appoint a committee of five members to examine into the effect of the invalid pension laws upon the different classes of pensioners and report at the next annual meeting, suggesting such alterations and amendments as will eliminate fraud and secure to all pensioners impartial justice. Gens. B. Sherman, Field, Rusk, Slack and Col. Fletcher were named as the committee.

After the usual votes of thanks and especial mention of the liberality of Mr. Haverly for the use of the theater, the society adjourned.

Future Movements of Gen. Grant.

CHICAGO, November 13.—Col. W. R. Holloway, of Indianapolis, waited on Gen. Grant this morning with an invitation from Col. Thomas A. Scott to accept the hospitalities of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which Gen. Grant accepted. He stated that his programme was substantially as follows: Leaving here about the 20th inst., he will return to Galena, where he will rest for three weeks. He will then come to Chicago and leave by the morning train on the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad, December 9, for Indianapolis, making only an hour's stop at Logansport, and arriving at Indianapolis at 2 p. m. He will stay there one day, being tendered a reception by the State Soldiers' Reunion. Thence he goes to Louisville one day, to Cincinnati two days, and in turn to Columbus, Pittsburg, Philadelphia and New York, wintering in the South, possibly in Havana.

Seeking Suicide.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—Mrs. Mattie Potts, who recently completed a walk from Philadelphia to New Orleans and return, attempted suicide last night by placing her head upon a railroad track. Poverty and failure to find employment led to the act.

A Sentence Commuted.

PHILADELPHIA, November 13.—President Hayes has commuted to eighteen years' imprisonment the sentence of Isaac Jacobson, the sailor convicted of the murder of Charles D. Brooks, mate of the ship Sea King, and sentenced to be hanged January 30.

On Hand for a Conference.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Hanlan and friends, Douglass and Dave Ward, are in Rochester. Blaikie is also there. Courtney telegraphed them he would be on hand at 2:15.

Grain Heavers' Strike.

NEW YORK, November 13.—The grain heavers in Brooklyn are on a strike for an advance in wages.

Obituary.

ROSS HUNTINGTON.

MONTREAL, November 13.—Rose Huntington, editor of the Herald, died this morning.

Races in England.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The Shrewsbury Cup was won by Rhidorrock; Breadfinder second; Jagellon third. Eight horses ran.

Marine.

LONDON, November 13.—Steamships England, from New York, and Fernwood, from Baltimore, arrived.

KRING KICKING

Because He was Sentenced to Twenty-five Years' Imprisonment.

A Rambling Story About Concessions That Had Been Promised Him.

Charles F. Kring is to-day cursing and bemooning his fate in the solitude of cell No. 52, Murderers' Row, City Jail. He is utterly broken body and soul, by the sentence imposed on him yesterday, and is nearer demented than at any epoch within his life. All of his many pretty air castles as to how he would dodge justice, and eventually roam the world, its width and breadth, crumbled, tottered and fell, within a few brief hours leaving him enveloped in the vapory ruins. Hope has fled from the heart of Charles F. Kring for the first time since he walked into the Fourth District Police Station on that eventful January night that he hastened poor Dora Broemser's soul into eternity.

Within fifteen minutes after he mortally wounded the woman he so passionately worshipped, his mind was made up as to what course he would pursue. The insanity dodge had not then been worked to death, as now, and he determined to base his defense on that plea. How well that plea and the lavish expenditure of money served him is already well known, but the denouement of yesterday was something that he had not looked forward to—never dreamed of—and hence to-day he is crushed. Through fear that in his present dejected mood

KRING WOULD ATTEMPT SUICIDE,

Jailor Ryan has caused every article to be removed from his cell that could be made to answer the purpose of an instrument of death. For almost the past year Kring has been allowed the liberty of the jail. He could walk out from his cell whenever he felt so disposed, stalk up and down through the corridors at will and conjure up sweet fancies of what he would engage in when the Court ruled that he should walk out to freedom. But now in solitary confinement all is changed. His attorneys have issued the strictest orders that no one shall be admitted to see him, and in one of the morning papers of to-day an imaginary interview appeared. This morning a POST-DISPATCH reporter set about obtaining an interview with him and succeeded beyond all expectations. When the reporter's name was announced Kring surprised the guards by saying that he would be pleased to meet the POST-DISPATCH man and set himself aright before the public. He came down from his cell with a business air, and, taking a chair at the head guard's desk, announced himself in readiness to answer any and all questions.

Kring's Story.

"What do you wish with me?" he questioned. "Now that I am down here I am ready to talk."

His tone was that of a man resigned to any fate, and the reporter turned the conversation to yesterday's sentence.

"I got tired of so many trials," he began, "and all this long delay was most oppressing. Some months ago it was suggested to me that a compromise could be made with the State by which I could receive some light sentence. This suggestion was made by my counsel, and they informed me that Beach would agree to it. I told them that I would not like to go to the penitentiary, but would accept a jail sentence. That fact was communicated to Mr. Beach, who stated that the minimum sentence would be imposed. I rejected that, though. Later on Mr. Wiedner, Circuit Attorney, Beach's secretary, came to me in the court-room, and said that he had conferred with my attorneys about my case and that if I would plead guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree he could promise me a seven-years' sentence in the penitentiary, with five years deducted from that for the period I had served in jail. I objected to that and asked that the sentence be made two years, dating from my last trial, which would leave, taking good behavior into consideration, but about one year to serve. He objected to that, saying that public opinion and the press would never permit of such a transaction. I thought the matter all over and on Tuesday evening concluded to accept the minimum sentence with a deduction of the time served in jail. When I went into court on yesterday I was informed that Acting Circuit Attorney La Due would not be satisfied with anything less than ten years on a plea of guilty in the second degree with the five to be deducted. I questioned Mr. La Due in the matter and he said that I had suffered enough already, and that he would do all in his power for me, but that my case would rest entirely with the court, and that my plea should be entirely unconditional.

"I entered the plea accordingly, then taking the chances of staying in the penitentiary for seven and one-half years. I understood that the Court would look up the law governing the case an I see what he could do for me. Mr. La Due further informed me that sentence would not be passed until Saturday. Judge Laughlin looked at the matter in a different light, but I cannot blame him. He does not fully understand my case. I was forced to accept those propositions through circumstances, nothing else. I am not guilty. If I had been I would have been convicted long ago. Mr. LaDue has intimated that the sentence of twenty-five years will be set aside, but as he has broken faith with me I do not know what will be done. I have employed able counsel, though, and feel nearer at liberty than ever before."

"Why did R. S. MacDonald withdraw from your case?"

"Why do you ask it?"

"It has been said that your means being exhausted induced him to take that step?"

"It is a lie. He was busy in other cases—the Broadway Bank cases—but will represent me in the Court of Appeals."

"You will carry your case there then?"

"Certainly, and to the Supreme Court if necessary. This sentence will not be carried into execution, for I will get it revoked. No one knows what I have undergone and endured in the past five years, but it is terrible.

I WOULD RATHER BE HUNG

and done with it, than to endure this suspense for five years more. You may think I feel the pangs of conscience for what I have done" (a vague way of referring to his crime), "but I do not. What I suffered for a year prior to the affair atoned for it, and I am now at rest on that score."

Wiedner's Statement.

Otto Wiedner, Circuit Attorney Beach's secretary, stated in reference to Kring's statement as to the overtures made by the State that it was false. He had never held any conversation with Kring on the subject only at his (Kring's) request. Kring often sent up propositions to Mr. Beach for a compromise, but they were all declined. Once Kring expressed a willingness to accept a jail sentence. The State never made any overtures or concessions to him whatever, but considered those offered. Said Mr. Wiedner: "I told Kring that the only plea the State would consider would be that of murder in the second degree, and that no plea but it would be accepted, and that no allowances would be made for time passed in jail, and that, as far as sentence was concerned, it was left with the Court. That the Court imposed the sentence and that I didn't believe under the present circumstances anything less could be accepted than the minimum punishment, which is ten years, and if a deduction could be made I would n't say anything about that because I didn't believe it could be done. That he must look to his attorneys to make all arrangements as to the number of years he should receive as punishment. In the conversations I held with Kring, I always told him that the proposition of a compromise had to come from him, and that the State had no propositions to make whatever. My communications were always addressed by Mr. Beach, who always refused to make any propositions and never made any concessions or agreement in any shape or form. Kring offered to plead guilty to murder in the second degree while Judge Jones was on the bench, knowing that his case was hopeless."

ACTING CIRCUIT ATTORNEY LA DUE

stated that the first he knew of an attempt at compromise was after the work of empanelling a jury was begun. He had told Kring nothing but that the Court could assess whatever punishment he saw fit, and that he (Kring) would have to run the chances of a light or heavy sentence.

A motion for a stay of execution in the case will be issued in the case either this afternoon or to-morrow.

The Causes Which Led to a Compromise.

The causes which led to the case being compromised by a plea of guilty in the second degree have not until to-day been made public, although the idea of a murder case being compromised in any manner whatsoever has caused considerable comment. In the first place the State has been put to great expense in this case, and the prosecution was weakening to a slight degree from the knowledge of that fact. Again the witnesses for the State were scattered far and wide. Jacob Broemser, the husband of the murdered woman, is dead, and Amanda Broemser, the principal witness, and the one who witnessed the tragedy, has removed to the wilds of Northwestern Oregon since the last trial. She offered to come on and attend the trial if her expenses were paid both ways, but as no fund has ever been appropriated or set apart by the State to meet such an emergency, the prosecution was left almost powerless and so accepted overtures of a compromise as the best way out of the difficulties surrounding the case. So it all came about. Kring was permitted to plead guilty to a charge of murder in the second degree, and Judge Laughlin fixed his sentence at twenty-five years' imprisonment.

EXCHANGE NOTES.

One reason why the grain receipts are so light is because the farmers are busy storing and selling their immense vegetable and fruit crops.

Mr. Billy Hawk, of the flour corner, has the handsomest eyes of any man on 'Change, and could be a regular masher among the ladies, but he is too modest.

Mr. John O'Bryen is called the worst bull of the flour corner. He is a regular hoss kicker, and it is said he is seeking an engagement with Emerson's Megatherians.

The most encouraging reports are coming in from all parts of the country about the good effect of the late rains. Much of the wheat that had refused to sprout is now coming up beautifully.

Mr. E. Goddard is getting tired being called grandfather, and thinks it's no use to make so great an ado over one little baby. The other papers will please not say anything more about Grandpapa Goddard's grandbaby.

U. S. COURT.

A Large Batch of Criminals Disposed of This Morning.

A Nest of Dunklin County Moonshiners Broken Up.

This was a field day for criminals in the U. S. District Court.

In the first place, two coniackers known as Hank Thelein and Bernard Windrows were arraigned for trial. As soon as the saw the Government witnesses they threw up their hands and put themselves in the mercy of the Court. This was somewhat sudden, and Judge Treat said he was not prepared to pass sentence, but he would take a little time to look into the cases. The men were arrested last August and Thelein is said to have served a term in the Illinois Penitentiary. The "queer" found in their possession consisted of a lot of well-executed silver dollars, and, no doubt, came from some manufactory where the business is well understood.

A lot of Dunklin county moonshiners came up for sentence. They had all been concerned in the manufacture of whisky on the same still, it being a piece of neighborhood property.

J. Tompkins was a pale, sickly-looking chap just from the swamps. He stood up in his big boots and acmitted he had owned the still for a short time.

"What did you do with that still?" said the Judge.

"We put it up and tried to make a little whisky on it, but I guess you couldn't call it whisky either."

He said he had a family, and pleaded ignorance, so the Judge gave him a fine of $50 and six months in the City Jail.

James Smith was a little man who helped Tompkins make the liquor. He was to have one-third of what he made. The Judge gave him thirty days and a fine of $100.

James Higginbottom was an honest-looking young man. While his brother John owned this same still he made about forty gallons of whisky for his own use. Did not know it was wrong; thought any man had a right to make his own whisky. He got a fine of $200 and three months in jail.

W. Maxey and Monroe Allen, two young chaps, had tried to make a little whisky on the same still. Each got a hundred dollar fine and three months in jail.

Henry Cregg had run that same still for a short time. He got a fine of $100 and imprisonment for three months.

This ended the batch of moonshiners. Judge Treat gave the minimum punishment in each case, as the law seems to have been violated in ignorance.

A. J. Marmaduke, of Lexington, Mo., an old man, was found guilty this morning of breaking into the post-office at Leray, Mo., and taking some stamps. Sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

J. A. Becker, who sometimes lives in East St. Louis and sometimes in St. Louis, had been selling cigars for a year without license. The Judge sent him to jail for six months and fined him $100.

East St. Louis.

Mr. J. W. Davidson to-day addressed a communication to Mayor Joyce, asking for protection from about fifty pilfering old women and young children, who steal grain, potatoes, coal, etc., from the cars and depot. The Mayor will furnish the aid requested.

Yesterday Abraham Oliver, an Englishman, arraigned in the Circuit Court at Belleville for bigamy, escaped. He is described as being five feet eight inches high, dark eyes, wearing black moustache and goatee; weight, about 150 pounds.

Constable Kelly seized the contents of Fred. Brambacher's bakery, on Collinsville avenue, on a writ of replevin in favor of Mrs. Brambacher, who has not lived with her husband for some time.

H. S. Bartridge was fined $3 for drunkenness on the street by 'Squire Graney this morning.

A Case of Yellow Fever.

Dr. C. G. Rohlfing, whose office is at the corner of Eighth and Biddle streets, was called to attend a Mr. Broudy, at No. 1124 North Tenth street this morning. At a glance the doctor became convinced that the man was suffering from yellow fever. He questioned him and ascertained that he had only left Memphis about a week ago and that before his departure he had experienced a chill from the effects of which he had not entirely recovered. The Health Department was notified and will probably remove the patient to-day. Dr. Rohlfing thinks that if a change for the better does not occur immediately the man will not survive the night, as he is exceedingly low.

A "Spirited" Lawyer.

Presley N. Jones, who has been associated with the Kring defense from the outset, was cursing the POST-DISPATCH roundly at the Four Courts to-day for the manner in which it handled the case on yesterday, and expressed an intention of assisting pending libel suits against it. Mr. Jones looked as if he was under the influence of the ardent and had been so for several days.

Real Estate Bank.

S. J. Fisher, assignee Real Estate Savings Bank, sold to-day two pieces of property that were sold at auction, but on recommendation of assignee disapproved. One, the Hornsby Place, and one in Carondelet. The Hornsby Place, struck off at $1,800, sold at $3,000. The Carondelet piece, sold at auction for $302, to-day $604. A clear saving to the estate of $1,500.

Second District Police Court.

Twenty-nine cases docketed in this court to-day netted $56.

A number of cases of disorderly women were disposed of with fines and a number continued.

FINANCIAL.

Quotations of Money, Silver, Bonds, Stocks and Other Securities, Etc.

NEW YORK, November 13.—Money easy, 6@7. Sterling steady at 80@83. Bar silver here 115⅞. Governments quiet and firm. Railroad bonds inactive. State securities dull and nominal. Stocks opened strong, but under sales to realize profits prices reacted ½ to 3¾ per cent, latter C., C., C. & I. Shares of Reading Road which were placed on Exchange yesterday rose from 73 to 78, reacted to 73 and recovered to 74¾.

Rock Island	138½	L. C. & L.	14¾
Panama	175	R., C. R. & N.	61
Fort Wayne	112	A. & T. H.	21
Pittsburg	104	" prfd.	40
Illinois Central	99¾	Hannibal & St. Joseph	40
C., B. & Q.	122	St. Joseph, prfd.	68¾
Chicago & Alton	100	Iron Mountain	55
Chicago & Alton pfd.	113	St. L. & San Fran.	41
N. Y. Central	130	" prfd.	48¾
Harlem	160	" first prfd.	67
Lake Shore	102½	C., St. L. & N. O.	25
Canada Southern	78¼	Kansas & Texas	32
Michigan Central	96	Union Pacific	91⅝
Erie	46	Kansas Pacific	90
Erie, preferred	75⅝	Northern Pacific	37
Northwestern	92¾	Northern Pacific, pfd	60⅝
Northwestern, pfd.	106¾	Louisville & Nashville	84
St. Paul	81	Houston & Texas	55¾
St. Paul, pfd.	102½	Western Union	107
St. Paul & Minnesota	50¾	A. & P. Telegraph	48
Del. & Lack.	92	Pacific Mail	37¾
Morris & Essex	103	St. Lo., K. C. & N.	46¾
Del. & Hudson	87¾	St. L., K. C. & N., pfd.	71¾
N. J. Central	87½	Ohio	29¾
Ohio, preferred	60	Wabash	59¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	17½	Adams	108
Cleveland & Col.	82½	Fargo	102
C., C. & I.	21½	American	62¼
		United States	54¼

Bank of England.

LONDON, November 13.—Bullion in the Bank of England decreased £886,000 in the past week; proportion reserve to liability 45¾ per cent.

Bank of France.

PARIS, November 13.—Specie in Bank of France decreased [illegible],000 francs the past week.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

THREE PAPERS UNITED IN ONE:
THE POST,
THE DISPATCH, Established 1852.
THE STAR.
PUBLISHED BY
JOHN A. DILLON and JOSEPH PULITZER.

The Only Evening Paper in St. Louis

[Entered at the Post-Office at St. Louis, Mo., as second class mail matter.]

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THE DAILY POST-DISPATCH

Will be delivered by carriers to any part of the city, or sent by mail, postage prepaid, to subscribers in any part of the Union, on the following terms:

Daily, per week	20 cents
Daily, per month	85 cents
Daily, three months	$2 50
Daily, six months	4 50
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THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH.

On Saturday the POST-DISPATCH is issued as an eight-page paper of fifty-six columns. In addition to the usual features of the daily paper, it will contain full reviews of all local events of the week, Dramatic, Religious, Sporting, Literary, Musical, etc., making it essentially a paper for the home and family.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE SATURDAY POST-DISPATCH:

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THE WEEKLY POST-DISPATCH.

Eight pages; published every Thursday morning. TERMS $1 25 PER ANNUM. POSTAGE FREE: All letters or telegraphic dispatches must be addressed to

POST-DISPATCH,
No. 111 North Fifth street, St. Louis

INDICATIONS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 13.—For Tennessee and Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather and local rains, southerly to westerly winds, slight fall in barometer, and no change in temperature. For Lake Region partly cloudy weather and light local rains, winds mostly from east to south, during day slight changes in temperature and stationary or slowly falling barometer. For Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys partly cloudy weather, light rains in northern portions, falling, followed by rising barometer, slight changes in temperature and variable winds shifting to west and northwest. Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Rivers will rise slowly.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

OLYMPIC THEATER—Uncle Dan'l.
POPE'S THEATER—Emerson's Minstrels.
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE—Italian Opera.
THEATRE COMIQUE—Variety Performance.

IN consequence of an unexpected delay in the arrival of a shipment of paper we are obliged to go to press to-day with a sheet one column less than our usual size. It may be a day or two before the shipment reaches us, and in the meantime we ask the indulgence of our readers and subscribers.

GEN. GRANT had a good chance at Chicago yesterday to say he would not be a candidate for President, but he did not say it.

THE late rains have been general throughout the whole country, and have been of infinite value to the next year's wheat crop.

THE reason why Grant don't come to St. Louis may be because there can't be found enough Grant men here to make up a committee of reception.

NEVER before in the history of St. Louis was there such a demand for shipping facilities. It is estimated that merchants here could do one-third more business if they could get a sufficient number of freight cars.

THE trouble about the Grant boom is that it has commenced to boom too early. The visiting places will soon be exhausted at the rate the Presidential circus company is moving, and when the circuit is made, what will be left to sustain the boom?

THE case of Bierstadt vs. ex-Marshal Newcomb, which was decided this morning by the jury, is rather curious, and illustrates the utter groundlessness and shamelessness that actuate so many of the suits that are kept in the courts for years before they are decided. It does not seem to have had even the shadow of foundation, and in the hands of so skillful attorneys as Messrs. Patrick and Dyer it was no wonder that the jury made short work of the case.

THE Presidency belongs to the people, not to any man.—[POST-DISPATCH.

Just so: exactly. But the people gave it to Mr. Tilden, and Hayes stole it. The people should reclaim their property and make good their contract with Mr. Tilden. The goods were not delivered. Mr. Tilden holds a warranty deed to the Presidential real estate, and the title was recorded at the last election. This warranty deed must be made good and Tilden given possession.—[*Sedalia Democrat.*

Both title and term expire on the 4th of March, 1881. Mr. Tilden should serve out his present term—the one to which he was elected—but no other. We are in favor of the one-term principle. The question of the next term is not to be decided by who *was* elected in 1876, but who can possibly be elected in 1880. See the point?

"The South does not need legislation," says Senator Bayard; "the South needs sympathy and respect. In my judgment what they need is a realizing sense that they are safely and securely within the Union, bound up in its destinies, in which they are to share the blessings as well as the burdens; but that they are not to be in the Union except upon terms thoroughly consistent with their self-respect. Everything is gained by appealing to all that is higher and better amoung them, and to cease this spirit of domination and constant expressions of self-conscious superiority, sending men down there to see that the trials are conducted as they think they ought to be, telling them they are on trial, and all that sort of thing. No such spirit ought to exist, and I would not treat this Union as an experiment. I would treat it as a fixed fact that they are in the Union and are going to stay there; that they are going to be part of our people and part of the Government, and not only expect them to sustain and help it, but make that part of the country a source of strength to the whole. I want the people of the South to feel that they are a respected and essential portion of this Union, and they cannot be anything else. Now, in order to do that, we must make their position in the Union one of honor in the first place, and then if they fall away from that it must be their own disgrace; but the honorable recognition must precede the other, and that they have not had yet at the hands of the Republican party. The people of the Northern States, whose representatives want to make a solid North, if they are wise, must see that the South must be to them one of two things—a source of weakness or a source of strength. But their present course and their present feeling is calculated to make *the South a second Ireland.*"

GRANT INSULTED IN CHICAGO.

It was capitally done. But the neatest feature was not in the programme. In his highly eulogistic address of welcome the Democratic Mayor, Mr. Carter Harrison, managed to put in the following adroit and pregnant passage:

Like the immortal Washington you rose from the lower walks of life, and passed through all military grades until you commanded its victorious armies. Like him you filled the office of President two long terms, and when the two terms were over, were offered a crown, but preferred immortality and fame to temporary power. He *returned to private life*, lives in the hearts of his people, and all time will call him his country's father. [Cheers.] *You, too, sir, when your two terms were over, obeyed that part of your country's unwritten traditions, hallowed by the example of the immortal Washington, and you, too, retired, and you, too, sir, will live* and will live forever in your countrymen's hearts.

Now, if this is not most cold-blooded, cutting irony, we never heard of any.

Grant pocketed the cruel sarcasm. In his reply to the Mayor's address he never alluded to the real object of his travels—the third term. He made two speeches, but in neither can be found one syllable that could not be construed as a deliberate bid for public favor and a third term: not one syllable that could be tortured into the slightest disinclination against another raid on the White House.

He remained thus careful and silent, thus confirming the hopes of his friends, not only in the face of Mayor Harrison's suggestion, but also in the face of this contemptible congratulatory telegram from—we are almost ashamed to write it—the Governor of the second State in the Union:

HARRISBURG, PA., November 11.—The people of Pennsylvania note with pleasure the completion of the circuit around the globe by Gen. Grant. On his second round, by their acclamations they will arrest him here on a "lap" *until in 1881 he shall be inaugurated as the Chief Magistrate of a nation, the full purpose of a free people; and, in 1885, 60,000,000 of us will bid him "God speed" to the fulfillment of a perfect career.*" (Signed) HENRY M. HOYT, Governor of Pennsylvania.

This is an insult again.

Grant's inauguration in 1881 is not to end in 1885. That is not in the programme at all. Grant is not a one-term man. If he is elected again, he will stay as long as he pleases.

Still, the Governor of Pennsylvania may change his mind after a little. In the meanwhile, nothing is sure except that Grant is a candidate, more eager and anxious for office and power, we are sure, than he ever was before.

ABOUT DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

DEAR SIR—Please state in your paper what language, if any, has been adopted by international law, in which to conduct diplomatic relations. Respectfully yours, READER.

[No international law was ever adopted, or did ever exist, but by general custom and practice diplomatic relations in Europe were conducted in French until the Franco-German war, when Bismarck made a change, and commenced to address all diplomatic papers in German. But even now, French is the language of most of the courts of Europe and of the so-called upper or aristocratic classes.—EDITOR.]

FROM ST. LOUIS TO THE PACIFIC.

Eventually there will be a through line of railroad from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean by way of the Wabash, St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern and Union Pacific. There will be another by way of the Pennsylvania Central, Vandalia, Iron Mountain and Texas Pacific. All the gaps of the first line are now filled up as far East as Toledo, and the outlet from there on to New York will, no doubt, soon be arranged for. The only gap in the other line is between the western terminus of the Texas Pacific and the eastern terminus of the Southern Pacific. Both these roads are rapidly approaching each other, and Colonel Tom Scott says they will meet in less than two years.

St. Louis will enjoy the advantage of being directly on both these great continental highways.

A JUST SENTENCE.

The farcical character of the insanity plea and the usual delay and abuse of law under false pretenses were well illustrated in the Kring case.

Here is a cold-blooded, self-confessed assassin of a poor and innocent woman, who has escaped all punishment and hoodwinked all justice for five long years in four different trials upon the transparently false plea of "emotional insanity."

At last his purse is exhausted. Unable to "employ" further legal "service" or trickery, he is compelled to plead guilty to murder in the second degree upon false hopes of a lenient sentence.

An honest, able and fearless Judge, however, sentences him to twenty-five years in the penitentiary—mild enough, considering the atrocity of the crime.

But the very minute the sentence is passed the criminal ceases to be insane or even of unsound mind. He drops the mask. He argues with the Judge. He protests against the sentence. He speaks logically, rationally. And the weight of all his argument, protest and speech is: "But, Judge, you do not consider my insanity! Judge, you forget I am insane—you must reduce the sentence considering my insanity, or I will withdraw my plea of guilty."

We do not know of anything so illustrative of the farcical absurdity of the insanity dodge in criminal cases as this scene in the Criminal Court—this discussion between Kring and Judge Laughlin.

Judge Laughlin's sentence was proper.

The Permanent Exposition.

A meeting of the business men interested in the promotion of the welfare of the city was held last Monday evening at the St. Louis Club-house, and further consideration of the proposition for establishing a permanent exposition in the central portion of the city was resumed. It was decided on that occasion that a committee of ten be appointed in whose hands would be placed the power of devising means of bringing about the desired result and carrying their plans into action. The chairman of the meeting, Hon. Thomas Allen, postponed naming the committee at the time, and after giving the matter careful thought, selected the following enterprising gentlemen for such committee:

Mr. Joseph Franklin, of Wm. Barr & Co., retail dry goods trade.
Mr. Samuel M. Dodd, of Dodd, Brown & Co., wholesale dry goods trade.
Mr. Martin Collins, insurance.
Mr. John R. Lionberger, president of the Third National Bank and director of the Fair Association.
Mr. Carlos S. Greeley, president of the Provident Savings Institution, and of the firm of Greeley, Burnham & Co., wholesale grocers.
Mr. D. K. Ferguson, president of the Vulcan Iron and Steel Works, of the firm of Kingsland, Ferguson & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements, and also president of the Mechanics' Bank.
Mr. Charles Gibson, lawyer.
Mr. John Jackson, president of the St. Louis Grain Elevator Company.
Mr. William A. Hargadine, of Crow, Hargadine & Co., wholesale dry goods trade.
Mr. James W. Paramore, president of the St. Louis Cotton Compress Company.

It is the intention of this committee to commence work at once, and in a few days their plans will be made known to the public. Each and every one of these gentlemen are unanimous in the opinion that it is absolutely necessary and that the time has arrived when St. Louis should establish a permanent exposition, second to none in the country. This object will rule the action of the committee, and their deliberations are expected to be harmonious, wise and successful. A meeting will be held to-morrow, at which initiatory steps will be taken by the committee to give the deserving scheme a practical shape, and in reality lay the corner-stone of the enterprise.

PUBLIC OPINION.

That Case of Charity.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 12, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

I read Mrs. Metcalf's letter addressed to the Chief of Police, and printed in yesterday evening's POST-DISPATCH. Its perusal, of course, created a sympathy with me for the suffering woman and her little ones. J. L. Chambers, a merchant of High Point, Mo., a customer of mine and a gentleman whom I had known for years, being in our city and calling this morning at our place of business, I asked him about Mrs. Metcalf. He knew her and said she was really an object of charity. Mayor Overstolz's wife may have sent her some old clothes, and even to the value in his estimation of $30; still there is no reason he or you should brand a worthy woman as a fraud. If you will read her last appeal again you will see that she needs shoes more than anything else for her barefooted children.

P. D. CORDELL.

Street Railways.

ST. LOUIS, November 12.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

As the question of street railway grants is now being agitated, may we not seriously ask of the Municipal Assembly that it will not act in undue haste, but take time to deliberate over the question long enough to be able to arrive at some settlement of the business, such as will be most beneficial to the city and its tax-payers. Should not a system be adopted which will meet the wants of our growing metropolis, and should we not derive a revenue from this source, as well as to be eternally crippling our commerce and manufacturing industries by imposing licenses which almost amount to an embargo upon successful business enterprise. It is a matter of continual complaint that merchants are not favored here as they should be, and it is also a matter of fact that our city does more for street railroads than is done in any other place. The city of New Orleans has recently sold the franchises of two roads for a term of twenty-five years, and for the sum of $630,000, and that, too, in a city of less than half the size of this, and those franchises neither of them as valuable as either the Citizens', the Fifth Street or the Missouri Railway Company now possesses. All men are equal before the law, and all men should be equal when they are compelled to bear the burden of government. Very respectfully,

CHAS. FINK.

A Place for the Exposition Building—Very Interesting Suggestions.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

That place is Missouri Park, bounded by St. Charles, Olive, Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets. For two years I have lived in its immediate vicinity, and often passed through it by day and by night. It is the resort by day in the summer time of tramps and vagabonds, who look of dirt and smell of whisky and beer. These vagrants scatter themselves over the best shaded portions, and occupy the most desirable seats, driving out mothers who might, but for the presence of such characters, give their children an afternoon airing under the shade trees that are made to do service for repulsive-looking loafers. At night the place is thronged with a class of young people—male and female—who, though quiet, deport themselves in a manner that brings discredit on the place, and causes young people of both sexes envious of a reputation "above suspicion" to avoid the place. One pleasant night, only a few weeks ago, I counted twenty-eight young couples in passing through, and, in full twenty cases, the females were in the embraces of their male companions. Either one arm or two encircled the yielding form of a girl.

The vagrants who go there by day to air themselves and to sleep, are from the levee and the lower order of saloons, and the "billing and cooing" pairs who go there at night come from various directions, but have no special claims upon the city to furnish them so convenient a resort as they find Missouri Park to be.

The families who live on the neighboring squares of Washington avenue, Lucas place, and Olive street, do not frequent the park by day or night and never will. Nor is it visited by any of the immense number of families living further westward and who have no nearer park to go to. Business is rapidly extending toward the park, and in a few years it will occupy all the ground between the park and the river. Churches and burying grounds have yielded to the encroachments of business. The altars of worshipping people have been torn from places rendered sacred by past associations, and the very bones and ashes of the loved and venerated dead have been dug up and removed to meet the demands of business. Then should there be hesitancy about surrendering for an exposition building a park which is fast becoming a reproach to the city?

If the plea be made that it should be kept as a breathing place for the poor families of the business part of the city who are congregated in tenement houses, I will reply that the region immediately contiguous to it is not likely to be occupied to any large extent by tenement buildings; and for the occupants of such premises that may exist north or south of Missouri Park, there are two other parks conveniently located; Washington Park is only three squares south, and Carr Park is only five squares north. These parks are more than sufficient for that class of our very poor people in the central part of the city who may need an open breathing place, and they will be more highly favored than very many of the wealthy residents of the west side of the city who have no park to frequent without going a mile or two to reach one.

If there be difficulties in the way of the transfer of the property for other than park uses, could not an arrangement be made for the Exposition building to occupy so much of the center of the park as may be necessary for it, leaving a margin all around between the building and the streets for park purposes, in which there will be room enough for a thousand tramps by day and a thousand loving couples by night, and then leave room enough for all the families, rich or poor, who may desire to go there by day or night.

The writer of this has no real estate to be benefited—is, in fact, wholly without means; has no business interest of any kind to be promoted, nor any friend to be profited by his suggestion. But he has been convinced by personal observations that Missouri Park ought to be closed, and its grounds covered with buildings of some kind, and avails himself of the exposition movement to give his impressions to the public.

A CITIZEN.

TERRA INCOGNITA.

A Rich Region Without Railroads.

The Center of Missouri, Its Products and Wealth.

The Foot Hills of the Ozark and the Banks of the Osage.

In Central Missouri there is a region composed of some five counties, Morgan, Miller, Camden, Benton and Cole, which is almost a terra incognita to the rest of the State. The prairie which rolls in from the far away sand hills of Kansas and Nebraska breaks up just before reaching this district, and with a few exceptions their lands are timbered through and through.

They occupy the district, where the foot hills of the Osage Mountains meet the great central plain and consequently they are cut up by long water courses, adown both sides of which are the bottom lands, than which there is no more fertile soil on God's green earth.

Nearly all that people generally know of these counties, outside of the fact that the State Capital is on the outer rim of them, is that the civil war was fought out more bitterly by the partisans of this section than of any other in the State. These counties have been isolated and their progress paralyzed, since the war, and hence nowhere else does one meet so many old-fashioned people with the good old-fashioned ways that they brought to Missouri from Virginia and Kentucky many years ago, and have since kept up uncontaminated.

They have been practically unconnected with the world outside their doors, for the lumbering stages that are the only means of transit are slow and costly, and the people do not move about much, nor need frequent mails. They exist in a slow, easy-going way, living happily and bringing up their children into stout, hardy citizens, ignorant of telephones, but thorough *cognoscenti* in cattle or hogs.

The Osage River, which winds in and out, now flowing straight forward for a mile and then doubling back and back upon itself until only a ridge divides it from its starting point, has hitherto been the only means of transportation, beside the heavy wagons which make their long journeys to the railroad and back. The Osage River is not a reliable stream for the carrying trade. For long reaches the river flows grandly on with a full current with water enough to float an Argosy, and then the sand bars take possession of the stream, and the river narrows down and down until a boy could spring from the hassock of grass on one side to the hassock on the other. When the winter snows melt in the spring and all the tributary water-courses have gathered their contributions for the main stream, then the Osage booms bankful, tearing sections of the country and trees along with it, and as utterly impracticable for steamboat travel as in its low stage.

The Government has spent some money on the Osage River, and it has been asked to spend more, but the opinion of competent engineers is that the only permanent improvement would be to lock and dam the river from the mouth to the source.

At present the only steamboat communication with the outside world is when the "rise" begins to subside, and small boats then run up the stream and take away all the grain and lead and railroad ties which they can carry in their small allotted time.

Several railroads have been projected into this country, and one of them, the Osage Valley and Southern Kansas, was graded from Tipton, in Moniteau county, on the Missouri Pacific, to Versailles in Morgan county. Another road has been surveyed from Jefferson City to Versailles, another from Sedalia to Warsaw in Benton. Tuscumbia in Miller county, Hermitage in Hickory, Bolivar in Polk, all have their projected lines and all look forward to a speedy completion of them. These roads have been designed to fill a long felt want. On the small prairies jotted down in these counties immense droves of cattle, sheep and swine are annually reared and sold at a sacrifice to buyers who drive them overland, as it is called, to the railroad, where they are shipped to St. Louis.

On all the fertile bottom lands, without manure, and without labor-saving machinery, in with a dearth of hands, an average of eighteen bushels of wheat or thirty of corn is raised; this is threshed out at home, as much of it as possible ground into flour for home use, and the balance traded off at a sacrifice to the storekeepers. The forests crowning every hill and beautifying every valley are filled full of valuable woods, burr oak, white oak, chinkapin, hackberry and hickory, while the writer has seen black walnut trees, with a butt diameter of eight feet, split up into firewood and burned. All of this agricultural wealth, to say nothing of the lead ore with which the region teems, is simply going to waste for want of transportation.

During the present year a new era of prosperity seems to be about beginning for this section, large sums of money are being expended on road building, and despite the bad experience of former bonds the county courts are being forced into favorable legislation.

In Morgan county the road-bed which was graded and then abandoned years ago, will soon bear the ties and rails of a continuation of the Boonville Narrow Gauge, while there is every chance that the road to Jefferson City will be also built from the pretty little town of Versailles.

Sedalia is also pushing forward the Warsaw road, and in the near future one of the most fertile and valuable regions in the State of Missouri will be opened up to commerce.

"MONSIEUR DE BERLIN."

Ladies of Rank Besieging the Prussian Headsman.

In the Kleine Journal, a daily newspaper recently started in Berlin by the Prussian railway king, Dr. Strousberg, is published an interview recently granted to the writer by Krauts, the state executioner who beheaded Hoedel last summer. While "Monsieur de Berlin" was chatting pleasantly with his visitor about the decapitation of the would-be regicide—Krauts's first performance as a headsman—a knock was heard at the door, and a footman in splendid livery entered the room with the request that the Scharfrichter would be pleased to speak with him for a moment in the passage. Krauts went out with the lackey, and after a brief interchange of sentences in an undertone was heard to say aloud, "Tell Her Excellency the Lady Countess that I am very sorry; but I cannot, dare not do it!" Interrogated upon his return by his visitor with respect to the mission of the mysterious man-servant, he replied with a smile, "Oh! it was only a request from one of my 'sympathizers,' such as reach me several times a week. You may often see the handsomest equipages in Berin standing at the corner of the Mulack-Strasse. They bring me lady visitors, young and old, pretty and ugly. Yes, yes; many ladies of our highest aristocracy have called upon me and have insisted upon seeing my wife when I was not at home." "And what did these ladies want?" "The merest rubbish. Hair-cuttings of criminals, for instance—a blood-stained pocket-handkerchief, a morsel of bread from the headsman's breakfast table, or one of my gloves." Krauts himself is a fine young fellow, decorated with the Iron Cross for valor in the field. Like most subordinate functionaries in Prussia he was a non-commissioned officer in the army, and received his present appointment upon his discharge as a reward for faithful and gallant service. He is married and the proud father of a fine little boy, the heir-apparent to his important office. With a touch of quaint piety he introduced this lad to his visitor's notice as "his successor, please God!" and observed that though he had passed an uneasy night before the morning fixed for Hoedel's execution, when he looked into his "client's" impudent, sneering face he "thanked God for making his business so easy to him!"

SPAIN'S GREATEST MATADOR.

Leaving a Deskful of Love Letters, Locks of Hair, and Faded Bouquets.

[From the Courrier des Etats Unis.]

We know what a number of celebrated people have died this year—statesmen, men of rank, and celebrities in literature and art. But there is one more name to be added to the necrology of 1879. This name is neither that of a politician, nor of a painter, nor of a poet, and nevertheless the defunct in question enjoyed more popularity in his own country than all the scholars, artists and deputies put together. We refer to the matador, Frascuelo, whom all Spain has applauded for ten years, whom the prettiest women of all the Spanish provinces have, in turn, called Frascuelito, and who has now just died of a horn thrust naturally received in the exercise of his profession. Frascuelo, among Spaniards, was a hero, and as Theodore de Banville said the other day of Victor Hugo, he had already become immortal. He will forever remain the *prima spada* of legends. During his lifetime he was the curiosity, above all others, that his countrymen showed to strangers, and he was proud of his distinction. He was born at Andalusia, and at the age of ten years went to work in the slaughter houses of Seville, where all the matadors begin their career, these slaughter houses being for them a sort of academy. At eighteen he was engaged in the famous company of El Tato, who also died of a horn thrust. At first he was a simple *chalo*—that is to say, he was charged with the duty of exciting the bull by shaking a red handkerchief before his eyes. Then he was promoted to the position of *banderillero*. The mission of the *banderillero* is to plant little javelins in the shoulders of the animal. At this dangerous game Frascuelo was wonderfully expert. When the bull rushed at him with lowered head, he stepped lightly between the animal's horns, and bounded clean over him, planting his banderillos while in the air. Or he would simply await the attack, leaning on a long pole. When the animal rushed at him he would leap over him, using the pole for support. The bull might break the pole, but Frascuelo would be sure to land on his feet some five paces from his former position, and then solemnly salute the spectators. It was by a unanimous vote that he was raised to the dignity of *prima spada*.

One day at St. Sebastian his chief, Lagartijo, was wounded and was unable to continue the fight. The crowd called for Frascuelo to take his place. Frascuelo picked up the sword, ran at the bull, and classically planted the weapon in the back of the animal's neck. After that day he killed over three hundred bulls in the same manner, and was often wounded. The crowd worshipped him, not only for his skill and courage, but also for the singular richness of his costumes. He thought nothing of spending $4,000 for an equipment, and, like a pretty woman who changes her dress for every ball, he never wore the same costume twice. Frascuelo leaves a considerable fortune, and his heirs, moreover, will find in his desk an immense collection of love letters, locks of hair, faded bouquets—in fine, a collection the like of which is not possessed by any living man, not excepting even the most applauded of tenors.

TEACHING A BOY TO STEAL.

William Elliott's Story of His Experiences When He Ran Away from Home.

Picking Pockets for the Benefit of His Elders—His Parents' Discovery of His Whereabouts.

[From the New York World.]

William Elliott, eleven years old, lived until last summer with his parents on West Twentieth street, near Eighth avenue, and attended school. He was clever, but something of a truant. One day last summer he was persuaded by other boys to play truant. They wandered about the city all day, and when night came William Elliott, anticipating a whipping from his father, was afraid to go home and announced to his companions his determination to abandon his home. The other boys were older than he and supported themselves and the parents of one of them by stealing. They received William Elliott—who had good clothing and a little money—with open arms and he was taken into the organization with appropriate ceremonies, an oath being administered pledging Willie to eternal fidelity and secrecy. Then the band of amateur thieves had a supper and afterwards a dance, which Elliott thoroughly enjoyed. His failure to return home from school at the usual hour caused his parents much uneasiness. They sent to the school and learned that he had not put in an appearance that day and that for some weeks he had been very irregular in his attendance and very troublesome when he did attend. An unsuccessful search was made for him, and then his disappearance was reported to Police Headquarters and a general alarm was sent out for him. But the police did not find any trace of him, and he was given up as dead.

Yesterday afternoon his mother and sister called on Superintendent Walling at Police Headquarters and told him the story of Wm. Elliott's disappearance and the search for him. The ladies were greatly affected as they spoke of the missing boy, who had been a great pet. The Superintendent became interested in their story and directed Captain Turner to search the accident and arrest books. He did so, and found that on September 27 a boy named Wm. Elliott, aged eleven years, had been arrested for larceny. His description was read to the ladies, and they identified the boy as their Wm. Elliott, and when they were told that he had been arrested as a criminal they became hysterical. The records at headquarters did not show what disposition had been made of the lad, and the ladies were directed to the Tombs for further information. But they could get none either at the Tombs Police Court or the Court of Special Sessions. At the Jefferson Market Court, however, it was learned that the boy had been there on a charge of petty larceny, and had been committed on October 7 by Justice Bixby for trial in General Sessions in default of $500 bail. When he was questioned in court about his relatives he remained silent. He was sent to the Tombs, and on October 13 was arraigned in General Sessions, where he pleaded guilty and was sent to the Catholic Protectory. There he was found by a World reporter last night.

"I was sent to school on July 22," he said, "but didn't go. I met some boys, friends of mine, who had a lot of story books, and we went to a shed and passed the day reading them. We all got very much interested in the adventures of the heroes, and we thought we would just like to lead such a life as they led, and do some great and wonderful deeds. The biggest boy, whose name was 'Bill,' proposed that we should band together and start out in search of adventures. I was afraid to go home, as papa had threatened to give me a whipping if he caught me playing truant again."

"What is your father's name?" the reporter asked.

"I don't want to tell, but he is connected with the elevated railroad and has plenty of money. I suppose if he knew I was here he would come after me and take me home and probably whip me, as I deserve. But to go on, as you seem to be interested in my story and perhaps will write a dime novel about it. On the night of July 22, that was not long after the 4th, you know, I was taken to a lodge in Eighteenth street between Seventh and Eighth avenues. There the parents of one of the boys lived. We had a royal supper and afterwards went to a large shed in the yard, which was lit up with a few candles. The night was dark and while we were there making plans a thunder storm came on and some of us got very much frightened. Big Bill assured us that there was no danger and that it was a good sign for us. I was so frightened, however, that I wanted to go home right away, but they wouldn't let me. That night I slept in a very cold room with two other boys. In the morning we went out prospecting. There were six of us. We walked about in twos, but kept all the time in sight of each other. I was taught to steal. I did not like that very much but I got used to it. We got along splendidly, principally picking pockets. All that we got we gave to the keeper of the house. On September 27 I was alone on the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Sixth avenue. A well-dressed 'bloke' came along and I picked his pocket of 50 cents. Just as I did so and had hid away the money a 'cop' hove in sight. He must have seen me picking the man's pocket, for he ran after me and 'collared' me. I was locked up, but I didn't 'squeal' or give the other fellows away. In the morning I was taken to court and the judge sent me to the Tombs. In a few days I was taken to another Court-house and the judge there sentenced me to this place, which I like well enough."

"Why have you not sent word to your parents?"

"Oh, I didn't want to let them know I was here. It would break my mother's and sister's hearts," Willie answered.

"You won't steal again if you get out of here?"

"You can just bet I won't. When I get out I am going to be a good boy."

WISHES.

Oh! would that love could die,
And memories cease to be!
That a foolish kiss and a sigh
Were nothing more to me!

Oh! would that a summer day,
A stroll 'mid the rustling corn,
Could pass from my heart away
Like the little clouds at morn!

Ah me! for the starry night,
The glow worm under the rose,
The talk in the fading light,
Which only one sad heart knows.

Ah me! for the day's surprise,
The love in a parting look,
The watching of wistful eyes
For the morrow that never broke.

A MORNING BLAZE.

Burning of the Pork House of Thomas Stanton.

The Loss $7,000, and Fully Covered by Insurance.

The pork packing house of Thomas Stanton, corner of Elliott avenue and Magnolia street, was burned down about 5 o'clock this morning. The building was of brick, 148 by 90 feet, and in some portions was three stories high. Mr. Stanton's residence stands right east of the packing-house. It was a few minutes past 5 o'clock when Officer Keefe discovered a little flame springing up out of the roof at the northeast corner. He immediately ran to the corner of Montgomery street and Elliot avenue and turned on an alarm from box No. 228. Before he could get back the whole building appeared to be in flames. A neighbor of Mr. Stanton's saw the fire about the same time that Officer Keefe did and ran over and awakened Mr. Stanton and his family. It took but a glance to see that the dwelling and the packing house were

IN GREAT DANGER,

as the flames were rapidly spreading. Naturally there was a good deal of excitement in Mr. Stanton's family.

An engine soon arrived, and as the firemen saw the packing-house was doomed they turned the hose on the dwelling and kept the west side so flooded with water that the flames never got a good hold and the building was saved, though very much scorched. Other engines soon arrived, but all they could do was to keep the flames from spreading to the neighboring houses, as the packing-house was already gone. The floors, walls and all the wood work being full of grease, everything burned with remarkable rapidity, and in twenty minutes there was nothing left except the bare, blackened walls.

The fire originated doubtlessly in the engine-room, which is directly under that part of the roof where the flames were first seen. There was some fire in the furnace when Mr. Stanton left the place yesterday evening about 6 o'clock.

THE LOSS.

Mr. Stanton has had a packing-house there for about twelve years. Five years ago it was burned down and he rebuilt at a cost of $12,000. Fortunately, he did not have much stock on hand. he had between 30,000 and 40,000 lbs. of hams in the cellar, but they were not reached by the fire and were injured only by the water. As it is being rapidly drawn off, it is supposed the damage will not be great.

Some of the walls are but little injured, and the total loss will not be over $7,000.

INSURANCE.

The insurance, placed by Mr. Powell of the Laclede Mutual Company, is as follows:

Companies.	On building.	On machinery.
Lycoming, Pa	$2,500	......
Amazon	......	$2,000
Boatmen's, Pittsburg, Pa	2,500	......
People's, Newark, N. J.	2,500	......
Total	$7,500	$2,000

Besides this there was an insurance on the stock of $2,500.

The residence of Mr. Stanton was insured in the Laclede Mutual, but the loss on this will not exceed $25.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Champion Disaster.

PHILADELPHIA, November 12.—The cause of the collision between the steamer Champion and ship Octavia was owing to the absence of the lookout on the Champion from his post.

Carried Away.

LAWRENCE, KS., November 12.—The north span of the bridge across the Kansas River at this point was carried away to-day. A number of persons were on the span when it started, but all escaped without injury.

Struck a Snag.

MEMPHIS, TENN., November 12.—The steamer Belle of St. Louis, en route from St. Louis to Vicksburg, heavily laden, struck a snag at 1 o'clock, twenty miles above this city, and sank almost immediately. The steamer and cargo are probably a total loss.

The Luray Lynchers.

KEOKUK, IOWA, November 12.—Further search for the remainder of the lynchers of Bill Young, in Clark county, Mo., has been abandoned for the present. The Sheriff of Scotland county says Frank Lane cannot be captured without a force of 300 men.

Grant at Chicago.

CHICAGO, November 12.—Gen. Grant arrived at 1 o'clock to-day and was conducted to the Palmer House, a lengthy procession, which occupied three hours in passing a given point, following. As soon as this procession passed the party retired to one of the large reception parlors and the formal welcome by the Mayor took place. Gen. Grant responded briefly. During the evening a reception was given the guest at Haverly's Theater under the auspices of the Army of the Tennessee. Gov. Cullom, Gen. Gresham and others made lengthy addresses, and in answer to loud calls Gen. Grant made a speech of unusual length.

AMUSEMENTS.

Grand Italian Opera—"Mignon."

The third in the series of the Strakosch opera representations, last night, was "Mignon," and the principal feature of the production was its re-introduction of Mlle. Litta to the St. Louis public, and the debut of Mlle. Ricci (Miss Schumacher) in her native city. The title role was assumed by Miss Lablanche, and thus three American prime donne were seen in one opera. The full cast was as follows:

Mignon	Mlle. Lablanche
Filina	Mlle. Litta
Federico	Mlle. Ricci
Guglielmo	Sig. Lazzarini
Lotario	Mr. Gottschalk
Laerte	Sig. Latontaine
Giarno	Sig. Ferrario

The story of "Mignon" is taken from Goethe's Wilhelm Meister and is admirably constructed for lyric representations. The episode of the actress Filina, the minstrel and the waif Mignon will be remembered by all. The opera is intensely dramatic and is full of rich, beautiful melodies. The character of Mignon developed more of Lablanche's strong dramatic power, and she invested the part with a poetry, pathos and grace which touched the sensibilities of the audience to the quick. In appearance she was an ideal Mignon and possessed all the physical attributes of Goethe's romantic creation. Her vocalization was exceedingly sweet and sympathetic, and Thomas' music was interpreted in a manner that would have delighted the composer. As Mignon Lablanche is a great success. She captivates the spectators at once, and her portrayal of the romantic heroine's woes, her despair and secret love is marked with poetic delicacy which irresistibly gains her the full sympathy of her auditors. She warbled the gems of the role in a superb manner, and her rendition of Mignon stamps her as an artist of splendid lyric ability. She was enthusiastically applauded throughout.

Mlle. Litta as Filina has gained another triumph. Since her appearance here last season, her phenomenal voice has increased in power and her dramatic ability has developed. Her personation of the actress Filina was excellent. She interpreted all the nuances and niceties of the business, and the wondrous fluency of her vocalization acted on the audience like a charm. Her staccato passages are delicious. An indefinable charm is given to her execution by the apparent ease with which she warbles the most difficult *tours de force*. Her marvelous vocal gymnastics in the Polacca created unbounded enthusiasm. Litta has not only retained the reputation she acquired during her first season, but she has developed her strength in a remarkable degree and is steadily winning new laurels.

The appearance of Mlle. Berta Ricci was the signal for a burst of applause. St. Louis gave her own prima donna a right royal reception, and during the course of the evening found that it was well bestowed. Miss Ricci, it was evident, had full faith in her own powers, and there was a lack of that nervousness which might have been expected from a debutante. She has a rich, powerful contralto voice, with a high range. Her execution and style are excellent, and her principal aria was delivered with a verve and brilliancy that was infectious. The audience re-demanded it, and would take no refusal. Dramatically Ricci also gave a strong assumption of the foppish Federico.

Lazzarini was in excellent voice, and his Guglielmo was a fine representation. Mr. Gottschalk, in the comparatively minor role of Lotario, displayed an intensity and vigor seldom seen. He is a good and conscientious artist, and he interpreted the music of his part capitally. The other characters were all acceptably filled.

To-night "Norma" will be given with the following cast:

Norma	Mlle. Singer
Adalgisa	Mlle. Valerga
Clotilde	Miss Arcone
Pollio	Sig. Petrovich
Oroveso	Mons. Castelmary

To-morrow evening, "Martha."

NOTES.

On Saturday evening "Lucrezia Borgia" will be produced. This will be a splendid musical treat, as this opera has not been given in this city for years. Strakosch should be rewarded with a full house.

Next week's programme is as follows: Monday, "Aida;" Tuesday, "Lucia;" Wednesday, "Faust;" Thursday, "Huguenots." Sale of seats commences to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock at the box-office.

The two last performances by the Strakosch Troupe will be on Friday evening and Saturday matinee next week, when "Traviata" and "Lucia" will be presented. These two representations are for the benefit of the St. Louis Light Guard, and it is the intention of those dashing cavalrymen to make these performances great society events. The sale of seats commenced to-day.

Castelmary as Mephisto is wonderful. His representation of the Faust fiend is spoken of as something marvelous, and his conception of the role is entirely original.

The performance of "The Huguenots" will be a very strong one. The cast will comprise Singer, Litta, Belocca, Storti, Castelmary and Petrovich. Meyerbeer's favorite opera will be another novelty.

Pope's Theater.

Emerson's Minstrels draw Megatherian houses at Pope's Theater, owing to the illimitable supply of new features with which they are enabled to change the material portions of the programme each evening. Original jokes, amusing sketches, excellent singing, and other specialties, are to be seen that go to make up a first-class performance. Emerson sings his "Moriarity," Schoolcraft shows himself to advantage, and Naoni presents with success his wonderful feats of juggling. The Minstrels will appear every night during the week, and give a matinee Saturday afternoon.

The Olympic.

Macauley played last night to a much improved and good and appreciative audience. The steady ripple of laughter is broken only by the dropping of the curtain or the change from humor to pathos on the stage. The rendition of Uncle Dan'l was a decided improvement over the initial performance. It was a smooth, well-rounded presentation, strong at all times, and marked by bits of the pathetic that were simply delicious. The wonderfully realistic make-up and thoroughly good acting of Mr. Beers as the miserly Landlord make that character the central figure while he is on the stage, and it is hard to realize that the pinched features and attenuated form belong to a man of medium stature and more than average weight. The eccentricities of Clip afford a world of amusement, the finished work of Miss Maddern placing her in the position of fairly dividing the honors with the star. Those who fail to see "The Messenger From Jarvis Section" this week will miss a treat.

Theatre Comique.

The variety performance at the Theatre Comique is worth seeing, and good houses greet the performers nightly. "The French Spy," a drama in three acts, is handsomely placed upon the stage, and the leading character well sustained by Miss Jennie Hughes. Manager Smith takes a benefit this evening, and additional specialties will be added to the already strong and interesting bill.

MARRIAGE OF M. HUMBERT.

How the Communist's Betrothed Kept Her Vow—A Modern Cornelia.

[Paris Correspondence of the Daily News.]

M. Humbert was married on the afternoon of the 30th ult., at the Neuilly Mayoralty to the lady who, when he stood in the dock eight years ago before the Versailles Court Martial, which sentenced him to transportation for life, pressed his hand and said: "However long you may be away, I will never marry any one but you." She waited a long and dreary period, not so long, however, as might reasonably have been expected, and this day redeemed her romantic vow. A great crowd assembled in front of the Mayor's mansion. There were no police about, at least in uniform. Only two gendarmes represented authority, and had nothing to do. The public made way spontaneously for bearers of letters, who from dress or demeanor appeared to be invited, and patiently waited outside to see the bridegroom and bride pass. The Mayor, perceiving the insufficiency of the hall, entitled the Salon de Mariage, to hold the company, ordered at the last moment the removal of a partition between that and the Council Chamber, and the operation, somewhat difficult for the improvised workmen, was effected amidst cheers and laughter. The arrival of the bride was the signal inside and outside the building for cries of "Vive the Plenary Amnesty!" Her name is Mlle. Laure Lepelletier, and she is the sister of one of the Marseillaise's most energetic contributors. She is a pretty girl, on rather a small scale, and looks younger than might be supposed from the length of her engagement. She wore just such a toilet as a bride might who goes to church, which she does not—white muslin veil, orange flowers and rich white satin dress. No queen could have returned the salutes of an applauding multitude with more grace, modesty and self-possession than she did. I do not know whether it was on her father, or on the arm of some other relation, that she leant on her way, not to the altar, but to the platform opposite the Mayor's chair, surmounted by a bust of the republic. A cry of "Here comes Humbert" followed. He shook hands with many friends and acquaintances, among whom were all the municipal councillors of Neuilly, in evening dress. When silence was obtained—a matter of some delay, if not difficulty—the Mayor, a fine, portly man, with a powerful, melodious voice, audible not only throughout the great enlarged hall, but in the adjoining rooms, said, addressing the spouses: "It is little necessary for me to remind choice spirits like you of their civic duties, for you know them well. It rejoices the heart of an old Republican as I am to see you here recognizing the solemnity of the act you are about to perform as legally a civil one only." (Cries of "Bravo" and "Vive l'Amnestie!") He then read the few articles of the code applicable to the occasion. After calling on them to sign the register, he said, "I have immense satisfaction in publicly congratulating you both and wishing you all happiness. You, sir, after the severe trials you have gone through, and you, madam, a modern Cornelia, who now realize the reward of your heroic patience. (More applause, and cries of '*Vive l'amnistie!*') And now, to receive the compliments of your many friends, I recommend you to pass into my study, the only sacristy the mayoralty has to offer you." (Laughter and cheers.) The newly married couple went through an interminable process of shaking hands with great fortitude, and both looked supremely happy.

ST. LOUIS' SUPPLY OF COAL.

No Fears of a Coal Famine Entertained—The Reason of the Trouble in Cincinnati—A Talk With a Prominent Black Diamond Dealer.

As the city of Cincinnati is threatened with a coal famine, owing to the low stage of water in the Ohio River, and is compelled to draw on the coal fields adjacent to St. Louis for her supply of that fuel, fears have been entertained that the supply of this city would be imperiled, and that there would be at least a general advance of prices. It was further held that the stock of the summer and autumn months was about exausted and that with the advent of winter a famine would be almost likely to ensue here. It was for the purpose of sifting these rumors to the bottom that a representative of the POST-DISPATCH went out among the coal merchants this morning and ascertained the true status of the coal market here. From Mr. Alexander Hamilton of the Gartside Coal Company a fund of valuable information was elicited.

Said Mr. Hamilton:

"There is no danger of a coal famine here in this city, and I deem it an impossibility for one to ensue. The only complaint dealers can make is that there is too much coal placed upon this market and has been for the past five years, so much in fact that there is no profit in handling it. Adjacent to St. Louis, and within a radius of forty miles there are hundreds of almost inexhaustible coal fields now in operation, and enough coal is mined from them to supply a city of at least three times the population of St. Louis. The spirit of rivalry and competition existing between the mine owners is so great that they have reduced the price of coal so greatly that there is no profit in handling it. But little coal finds its way from our mines to Cincinnati. One drawback to our supplying that city is the lack of transportation. The railroad companies are receiving more freight at the present time than they can handle, and hence we have no facilities for placing our coal on the market there.

"Cincinnati is almost wholly dependent on Western Pennsylvania for her coal, and throughout this season the Ohio River has been so low that it was an impossibility to send coal by water down the river. Louisville is also threatened from the same cause, and Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans will experience a slight uneasiness, as they derive their supply from the same source. The latter cities, though, could be readily accommodated from this mart.

"There are several extensive mines in Indiana and Ohio, though neither Cincinnati nor Louisville draw from those."

"What is the annual consumption of coal in St. Louis?"

"It varies greatly. Last season the amount was slightly in excess of 35,000,000 bushels, and this year it will exceed that figure owing to the fact of several furnaces resuming operations."

"Will there be an advance in the schedule prices of coal?"

"I think not. The retail rate is $2 75 per ton or eleven cents per bushel delivered, and to manufacturers and large consumers $2 50 per ton or ten cents per bushel, and I am of the opinion that the prices will not vary a great deal from the present rate."

St. Louis should entertain no fears of a coal famine or exorbitant prices.

GUSTAV A. HEILMANN, ESQ., Editor of *Pittsburgh Daily Republican*, suffered with *Rheumatism for two years*, and lay many a night unable to sleep on account of terrible pains. Two bottles of St. Jacobs Oil cured him.

HOW HYNES TOOK A WIFE.

A Queer Marriage Sustained by the Courts.

Mrs. Hynes' Suit for Her Husband's Property—Marriage by Verbal Contract in London, Affirmed on a Channel Steamer, and Reaffirmed in France.

[From the New York Times.]

An interesting decision respecting the laws of marriage was rendered yesterday by the general term of the Court of Common Pleas, in the suit of Mary Eliza Hynes and her two children against Mary J. McCreery and Lavinia Gay. Mary Eliza Hynes claimed to be the widow of William F. Hynes, and that her children were his offspring. The claim was resisted by the defendants, sisters of Hynes, who also withheld the property of their dead brother from the plaintiffs. William F. Hynes was a wealthy man, who spent several years traveling in Europe. He died in London, England, in June, 1874, of injuries received in a runaway accident. He met the plaintiff, Mary Eliza Hynes, in England, and went to live with her, promising to make her his wife. This promise he redeemed, not in a formal manner in accordance with religious rites, but informally, by verbal contract of marriage, made originally in London, affirmed while on a steamer crossing the English Channel, and reaffirmed in France. The story of the London marriage, as told in the original trial of the suit before Judge J. F. Daly, is somewhat peculiar. It is contained in a deposition made in London by a Mrs. Ardray, in whose house Hynes and the principal plaintiff lived in that city. Mrs. Ardray swore that on the night of the last Wednesday in May, 1871, she met Mr. Hynes in the hallway of her house. He was angry, and was about to leave the house. She spoke to him, and he told her that he and Lizzie had quarreled because he had not kept his promise of marriage. She induced him to go back with her to Lizzie's room, the occupant of which was found also in a towering passion. After some more quarreling, Mr. Hynes said he did not believe in the religious marriage ceremony, and condemned the "mumbling of priests." It was his belief that a man and woman who lived together, and were true to each other, were thereby made husband and wife. He offered Lizzie (the principal plaintiff) a ring, and told her that as long as she wore it and was honest and true to him he would hold her as his wife. After some hesitation she took the ring, the marriage was considered to have been performed, and all difficulties between the couple were removed.

Mrs. Hynes testified that, while crossing the Channel, she told Mr. Hynes she was likely to become a mother, and at her request he repeated the formula of taking her as his wife. Upon landing in France he said to her: "You are my wife!" and he afterward introduced her to all persons whom they met as his wife. He also told her that when he got tired of traveling he would take her with him to New York, where they would make their permanent home. The jury decided, as matters of fact, that the conversations detailed by Mrs. Ardray and Mrs. Hynes took place at the places and times stated; that the marriage in England was entered into with a bona fide intention on Mr. Hynes's part to contract a valid marriage according to the laws of the State of New York; that Mr. Hynes had the intention to return and become domiciled here; and that the two plaintiffs are the offspring of Hynes. The jury also decided that the defendants had no right to premises at the corner of Madison avenue and Twenty-seventh street, which belonged to William F. Hynes, and gave the plaintiffs $5,595 damages for the retention of those premises by the defendants. An appeal was taken by the defendants. The decision of the General Term, rendered yesterday, affirms the judgment of the lower court.

The opinion of the Court, written by Judge Larremore, holds that the London contract of marriage, although not in accordance with English law, is valid, because it was entered into by Mr. Hynes while only temporarily residing abroad, and while he had the intention to return to this city to reside permanently; that the English Channel contract is valid, because, in the absence of proof as to the nationality of the channel steamer, it must be presumed to be American, and that the French marriage is also valid, because, no competent testimony having been given on the part of the defendants as to the French marriage law, that law must be presumed to be similar to the law of the State of New York. Judge Van Brunt concurs in sustaining the judgment of the lower court, but only on the ground that the marriage in France is valid. He maintains in a brief opinion that the London contract and that entered into on the Channel steamer are void, because the former was opposed to English law, and because in the case of the latter it would be too violent a wrench of the imagination to presume that the Channel steamer was an American vessel merely on account of a failure to prove that she belonged to another nation. Judge Van Brunt maintains that the validity of a marriage is determined by the lex loci contractus, and not by the lex domicilii. The idea that a marriage at an American consulate was celebrated on American soil, and was therefore in accordance with American law, caused so much confusion that in 1860 Congress passed an act to give such a ceremony the same validity as if solemnized in the United States. This was a special overriding of the lex loci, but the law of place still governs the marriage of an American citizen abroad when it is entered into outside of a consulate. Therefore as the London marriage of Wm. F. Hynes and Mary Eliza Saunders was not in accordance with English law, it is void and invalid. The marriage which the jury decided had taken place in France, Judge Van Brunt decides to be valid, because, as no competent evidence was presented as to what the marriage law is in France, the presumption is that it is the same as that of this State, or as the civil or common law, under either of which the contract is legal and valid.

THE SEA-SERPENT SHOWS HIMSELF.

Mr. Rowell's Story—A Water-Snake 400 Feet Long, With a Big Head.

[From the New York Times.]

Fourth Officer F. G. Rowell, of the steamship Anchoria, of the Anchor Line, which arrived at this port from Glasgow late Sunday evening, says that on Thursday last, while on the Newfoundland Banks, he saw a sea-serpent which he estimates to have been fully as long as the steamship. According to "Lloyd's Shipping Record," the Anchoria is 408 feet long. Mr. Rowell was walking the bridge at four bells in the afternoon watch, when he noticed a disturbance in the water about a mile distant on the port beam. At first he thought the commotion was caused by a school of porpoises, but on closer observation he changed his mind. When he looked through a pair of strong glasses he saw the head and a portion of the body of the sea serpent rising above the water. Portions of the back of the creature could be seen rising out of the sea at intervals as it propelled itself along on the top of the water. Its motions were similar to those of the land-snake as it moves along on the ground. The water in the wake of the creature had been lashed into foam by its tail. Its head was large and contained an enormous mouth, which opened frequently and spat out large quantities of water. Its tongue, which was extremely long, could be seen at times, but no teeth or fangs were observed. The body of the serpent was round and its color was black. It was moving in the same direction as the steamship, and at a greater rate of speed. When the creature had got a little ahead of the vessel, it sank down into the water and disappeared.

Several passengers were on deck at the time. Observing the commotion on the sea, they asked Mr. Baxter, the second officer, what the thing moving in the water could be. He was able to take only a hurried glance, before he was called to the other side of the vessel in the performance of his duties. When he returned with his glasses the creature was not in sight. Mr. Baxter says he thinks that it must have been a sea-serpent, and he places implicit reliance on the fourth officer's statement. Mr. Rowell has made marine animals the subject of study, and has always believed in the existence of sea-serpents; but his desire to see one of these animals had never before been gratified.

Adulteration of Food.

[From the New York Tribune.]

The section of chemistry in the New York Academy of Sciences met last evening at No. 12 West Thirty-first street. Professor A. R. Leeds, of the New Jersey State Board of Health, read a paper on "The Adulteration of Food." He thought in bread-making alum is used to some extent, and said that other investigators had found minute amounts of copper in some bread examined. With saleratus, he said, little adulteration is practiced, but with cream-tartar it was so bad that in some cases the injurious substances predominated. Sixty-one and 86 per cent of terra alba were found in two specimens examined. In making powders the essential parts are cream of tartar and bicarbonate of soda. Several kinds were found unadulterated, but Dr. H. A. Mott reports having found twenty-three kinds made with burnt alum. Granulated sugar was found to be generally pure. According to Professor R. C. Kedzie, table syrups are adulterated with glucose to a considerable extent; this is harmless, but weakens their sweetening power. In some cases, however, the glucose contains deleterious matter. Of seventeen specimens of syrups examined two were made of cane sugar and fifteen of glucose. In the manufactory of confectionery clay, starch, gypsum and lampblack are used to give bulk, but the coloring matters and flavoring extracts are used in such very small quantities as to be practically harmless. Starch examined under the microscope showed no impurities. It has been said that chalk, whiting, magnesia, and even sheep's brains have been used in the adulteration of milk, but these statements are disproved by the experience of gentlemen who have inspected milk exclusively. It is probable that only water is used to increase the bulk, and caramel to give it color. Tea was pronounced to be the most universally adulterated of all articles of food, though mainly with harmless materials. Coffee was said to be very free from adulteration. The other objects considered in the paper were generally fee from adulteration. Vinegar, pickles, canned meat and vegetables were said to be adulterated much less than is generally supposed. The result of the experiments and analyses of Professor Leeds was to indicate that in many cases the adulteration of food is not carried on to such an extent as has been asserted.

Many people afflicted with pthisis pulmonalis (Consumption) use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup with very great benefit and relief. Price 25 cts. a bottle.

RIVER NEWS.

Frank Oaks will clerk the Clifton.

The Centennial for New Orleans took 1,500 bales at Memphis.

The Alex. Kendall, Capt. James Best, is Thursday's packet for Lousiana, Mo.

The fast packet Golden Eagle, Capt. Dave Asbury, will leave at 4 p. m. for Keokuk.

The Grand Lake arrived with 3 empty barges and left with 3 loaded for the towboat Port Eads.

Capt. M. W. Beltzhoover of Pittsburg is dead. He was a well-known steamboat commander and clerk.

Bayou Sara, November 10.—The Yazoo Valley will arrive at New Orleans to-morrow morning with 1,670 bales, 6,116 sacks.
Geo. W. Rea, Master.

Vicksburg, November 10.—Steamer Henry Frank left at 10 a. m. for New Orleans with 5,600 bales cotton, 7,500 sacks cotton-seed, 1,400 sacks oil cake. J. F. Hicks, Master.

The pilot of the Calhoun will prosecute the fellows who recently fired at the pilot-house of the boat, while she was under way up the Illinois. He secured their skiff and its contents.

Due: C. K. Peck, Jno. M. Chambers, Mattie Belle, Scully, etc. Among the first due are the Tidal Wave, Norton, Montana, Kehlor, Mollie Moore, Colorado, Gilmore, Tatum, Maggie P. and Lady Lee.

Leaving—The Paris C. Brown to-day, for New Orleans; Carrier and Mollie Moore on Saturday, for New Orleans; James W. Gaff, Capt. Robt. Wise, for Memphis, to-morrow; Mattie Belle, on Saturday, for the Missouri.

Rejoice, ye friends of Captain Rogers and Illinois River transportation. The Lady Lee will arrive from Peoria, where she lay all summer, and will return to Peoria on Wednesday. Capt. H. G. Rice will command, with George Belt, or some other efficient man, in the office.

On gauge at 12 m., 8 3-10 feet, and rising. The upper rivers are all rising. The recent heavy rains were so general at the head waters that a rise of at least 2 feet may be expected here, and a rise in the Arkansas, White and Red as well as the Ohio. The Tennessee and Cumberland are rising.

Capt. McLellan came down from St. Charles and returned. He will bring down the steamer Minnesota to-morrow with a cargo of iron in one or two barges. The Minnesota will take up two pile drivers. The steamer John Bird is due at St. Charles to work on the bridge repairs. Two rafts of dead animals have left St. Charles for a St. Louis rendering establishment.

Sinking of the Belle St. Louis.

No additional particulars have been received of the sinking of the Belle St. Louis, en route from St. Louis to Vicksburg, at Brady's Point. She left this port on the 8th inst., and had a large amount of freight on board when she hit a hidden obstruction and went down in "bad shape." All her freight is insured, and the steamer is insured for $16,000.

The Belle St. Louis was built at Jeffersonville, Ind., in 1875, for the Missouri River trade. She is described in the records as follows: Measurement tonnage 511 tons, carries 900; length on deck, 235 ft; breadth of beam, 36½ ft; depth, 6 ft; bottom plank, 4 inches; side plank, 4, 3½, 3, 2½ and 2 inches; engines of steamer Mountaineer; 3 boilers, 30 ft. by 40 inches, 2 flues; cylinders 7 ft stroke, 20 inches diameter; water wheels, 26 ft diameter; length of buckets, 12 ft. A well-built and fastened sidewheel steamer. May, 1879, value $28,000. Capt. James Barnard, agent of the St. Louis Board of Underwriters, will leave to-night for the scene of the disaster—now one of the most dangerous places on the river—to ascertain if the boat can be raised and to recover cargo.

Marine Insurance.

St. Louis, November 12, 1879.

To the Editor of the Post-Dispatch:

An article appeared some days ago in one of the public journals censuring the Underwriters in their treatment of foreign tonnage. It can not be denied that there has been a great deal of injustice shown boats coming to and desiring to load in trades centering in St. Louis, and particularly the New Orleans trade. I have always been under the impression that the injustice done in this way should not be attributed to the Underwriters, but to an apparent "necessary evil," which might be obviated by a proper person reporting under oath, directly to the insurance companies, giving the size, dimensions and condition of the vessel he desires to have insured. A failure to report correctly would be attended with disastrous results to those making and interested in the application.

To facilitate the offices in their judgment of what the risk or premium should be on any particular boat or cargo, they might have the specifications and size of boats proper for particular trades, which they should compare with that of the applicant. This would simplify the whole process of river insurance and cut short that injustice that has been heaped upon the shipper, steamboats and themselves. There are none connected with the commerce of the river that have suffered greater wrongs and more injustice than the insurance companies.
'28.

London Vanity Fair:—"Lord Odo Russell while calling upon Prince Bismarck a short time ago asked him how he managed to get rid of that class of unfortunate visitors whom he could not well refuse to see, but whose room he found preferable to their company. 'Oh,' replied the Chancellor, "I have a very simple method. My wife knows them pretty well, and when she sees that they are with me she generally contrives to come and call me away upon some pretext or other.' He had scarcely finished speaking when the Princess put her head in at the door and said: 'Otto, you must come and take your medicine. You ought to have had it ten minutes ago.' Lord Odo Russell had not till then any idea that his room could be more welcome than his company."

Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Rewewer. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer. Sold by all druggists.

ADDITIONAL MONEY AND COMMERCE.

The following quotations are furnished the Post Dispatch by L. A. Coquard, stock and bond broker, Third and Pine streets.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	When Payable.	Rate Int.	Coupons Due.	Selling.	Buying.
5-20s	1881	6 ℔c gold.	Jan. & July.	106	106⅝
New 5s	1881	5 ℔c gold.	quarterly...	102⅝	103⅛
New 4½s '76	1891	4½ ℔c g'd	quarterly...	106⅞	107⅜
New 4s 1877	1907	4 ℔c gold	quarterly...	102½	103⅛

MISSOURI SIXES.

Due 1882....	104	Due 1888....	105½
Due 1886....	104½	Due 1889....	106
Due 1887....	105		

LAND WARRANTS.

	Buying.	Selling.
Land warrants, 160 acres	$155	$175
Land warrants, 120 acres	115	120
Land warrants, 80 acres	75	80
Land warrants, 40 acres	35	40

RAILROAD BONDS.

N. Mo. 1st m	'95	7 ℔c cur.	Jan. & July.	113	113¾
Mo. Pa. 1st m	'88	6 ℔c cur.	Feb. & Aug.	104	104¾
I. M. 1st m.		7 ℔c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	112	112¾
K. Pac 1st m		6 ℔c gold.	Feb. & Aug.	118	119

ST. LOUIS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

City 6s, gold	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s, gold sterling bonds	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s, currency	106⅝@107⅜
City 6s water bonds	106 @107
County 6s, gold	105⅜@106⅜
County 7s, currency	106 @107

Interest to seller.

CLEARINGS AT ST. LOUIS.

	Week end'g Nov. 12.	Week end'g Nov. 19.
Thursday	$4,490,660	$3,925,298
Friday	4,505,143	....
Saturday	4,053,299	....
Monday	4,643,322	....
Tuesday	4,340,411	....
Wednesday	4,076,050	....
Total	$26,108,885	....

COMMERCE.

The Produce Market.

RYE FLOUR—steady; $4 85@5 for choice from first hands.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Easy at $6@6 50 ℔ brl for country and $7@7 25 for choice Eastern.

CORNMEAL—In demand at $2 15@2 20 del for city on orders.

HIGHWINES Demand active at $1 09.

LEAD—Scarce; soft Missouri salable at $5 25.

HEMP—Scarce and firm. Undressed $115@130; dressed at $140@160; hackled tow $75@80; break tow $50@60; shorts $130@140.

BALINGSTUFF—Bagging firm; demand active; jobbing rates based on 11c for 2-lb jute—(small orders ¼@½c higher); 2-lb flax 9½c. Hemp twine 11½@12c. Iron cotton ties $2 25@2 75 ℔ bdl—discounts on quantities.

WOOL—The light receipts meet quick sale at firm prices. We quote: Tub-washed—medium at 48@50c, dingy and low 43@45c; Unwashed—medium 28@31c; lamb 27@29c, coarse 26@27c; fine 21@23c; Texas 28@32c. Southern burry 15@18c. Burry, black and cotted 3 to 10c ℔ ℔ less.

HIDES—Firm and in demand. We quote: Dry flint at 20c—damaged do and dry salt 16c; green salt 9½c; damaged 8½c; green 8c to 8½c—bull and stag 6¾@7c.

PELTS—Large city slaughter sheep 90c@$1, country do 65@85c; lamb 40@60—dry 30@75c; shearlings 10@25c.

FEATHERS—Firm. We quote prime live geese 50½@51c—latter for small sacks; No. 2 do at 45@48c; mixed 10c to 40c; tare 3@10 ℔ cent.

BEESWAX—In demand at 21@22c for prime.

DEER SKINS—At 46c for dry summer.

GRASS SEEDS—Clover at $5 25@5 35; timothy at $2 35@2 45; red top dull at 40@42½c.

WHITE BEANS—Prime to choice country sell at $1 40@1 50; fair $1 20@1 30; poor to common $1@1 10; Eastern hand-picked $1 75@1 80.

SAUERKRAUT—Firm. City jobbing at $6@6 25 ℔ brl and $3@3 25 ℔ half brl. Country worth $3 50@3 75 ℔ brl.

CASTOR BEANS—Steady at $1.

FLAXSEED—Firm at $1 35@1 40 for prime.

HEMP SEED—Nominal at $1 37½@1 40 for prime, sks in.

SORGHUM—Firm at 26c for good.

PECANS—Dull at 6@7c for Western.

PEANUTS—Tennessee at 2½@3½c.

CHESTNUTS—Selling at 5c ℔ ℔.

HAZEL NUTS—New salable at 1½@2c per ℔.

BROOM CORN—In demand and firm. Crooked and common at 2¼@2¾c; medium at 3@3¼c, prime at 3½c, choice and and extra do at 3¾@4c.

POP-CORN—In demand at 1½c ℔ ℔, but held higher.

DRIED GREEN PEAS—Jobbing at $1 75@1 85 for choice.

HONEY—Choice comb scarce, worth 14@16c, medium 10@13c, extracted dull at 10@12c.

HOPS—From store: New York '79s 48@50c. Wis. do 42@45c, old N. Y. 20@22c.

CRANBERRIES—Wild $5 50@6; cultivated $7@8 ℔ brl.

SWEET POTATOES—We quote (packed on orders): Nansemond $1 75, Bermuda $1 40@1 50.

DRIED FRUIT—Firm. Apples—dark to fair 6@6½c, prime 6¾@7c. Peaches—new mixed 8@8½c, halves 9@9½c.

LIVE STOCK.

Comparative receipts and shipments for the 24 hours ending to-day, and the same day in 1878.

	Receipts. 1879.	Receipts. 1878.	Shipments. 1879.	Shipments. 1878.
Cattle	814	1,788	81	660
Hogs	4,259	9,496	1,974	120
Sheep	23	1,418		

CATTLE—There is no word too extravagant to state the actual condition of the cattle market. Dullness is no name to indicate the true position of affairs. Sellers are walking around, mere automatons as it were, and no amount of talking will induce the few buyers present to even look at the stock, which can be had at "bargains." Bill Cassidy was demoralized as well as disconsolate, and discoursed to the crowd of stock reporters this forenoon in a truly mournful style. Jim Metcalf prompted "Bill," and coincided in all that he said. Jeff Daniels, the able assistant to Bill, and who is ever happy, and whose mellifluous strains of song are heard around the cattle pens, was hushed this forenoon. Jeff was silent. Sam Scaling, usually the first one to sell out and then to hie to the steps of the Exchange and enjoy a smoke and talk horse, has changed tactics perforce. This could be strung out indefinitely, but the above is enough to convey to the reader the utter lifelessness of the market. Transfers moderate and at ruinously low prices. Offerings fair and mainly of mixed butchers' stuff. The warm weather prevailing the cause of the offishness of local speculators and buyers of the canning companies. Ruling quotations nominal.

RULING QUOTATIONS.

Export steers	$4 75@4 80
Prime native steers, average 1,400 to 1,500 ℔s	4 40@4 70
Good to prime steers, av. 1,100 to 1,350 ℔s	4 10@4 35
Common to good grass native steers	3 00@3 50
Good to prime native feeding steers, av. 950 to 1,100 ℔s	3 00@3 50
Fair native stock steers, av. 800 to 950	2 50@2 90
Good to prime native cows and heifers	2 50@3 10
Common to fair native cows	1 75@2 75
Fair to good corn-fed Texan steers	2 75@3 25
Common to good grass Texan steers	2 25@3 15
Fair to good Colorado steers	3 00@3 40
Common to good veal calves, per head	4 00@9 00

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
21	Indian steers	923	$3 00
21	Indian steers	892	3 00
14	Southwest cows and heifers	878	2 25
12	Southwest cows	870	2 00
16	native butcher	975	3 15
21	native butcher	659	2 10

HOGS—The supply light. Heavy hogs and mixed packing found ready disposal to packers early in the day at slight advances—say 5c ℔ 100 ℔s—notwithstanding the oppressively hot weather prevailing. Packers are again obliged to use ice. Demand fair for the above grades. Light shipping hogs dull of disposal at mean prices, namely, $3 20@3 30 ℔ 100 ℔s, a decline of 5@10c ℔ 100 from the prices of yesterday. Mixed packing and heavy hogs $3 50@3 70; rough $3@3 20; stockers $2 75@3.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price	No.	Av.	Price.
105	259	$3 60	69	171	$3 30
32	215	3 55	52	297	3 70
149	232	3 55	57	244	3 62½
24	242	3 55	83	273	3 53½
26	193	3 40	50	241	3 62½
14	187	3 40	46	237	3 60
68	268	3 60	74	241	3 55
47	239	3 55	94	289	3 70
20	276	3 55	35	287	3 60
84	227	3 55	107	266	3 65
49	261	3 60			

SHEEP—The sheep market was slow and dull, and buyers are now very independent, and will not take hold except at declines. Supply fair and of all grades, and transfers hard of disposal. Lambs scarce. Values nominal. We quote: $2 60@3 00 for common to medium muttons, $3 10@3 50 for fair to good and $3 60@3 75 for choice. Extra heavy and prime shipping sheep $3 75@3 85 per 100 ℔s. Lambs $1@2 50 per head. Texan sheep $2 25@3 per head.

REPRESENTATIVE SALES.

No.	Description.	Av.	Price.
110	native sheep	92	$2 65
142	native sheep	96	2 70

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.

Rt. Rev. BISHOP GILMOUR, Cleveland, Ohio.—The St. Jacobs Oil has benefited me greatly. I consider it excellent for Rheumatism and kindred diseases.

Rev. Dr. B. PICK, Rochester, N. Y.—I suffered so with Rheumatism that I was unable to preach. Several applications of the St. Jacobs Oil produced the most wonderful results.

WILLIAMSBURGH ATHLETIC CLUB, Brooklyn, New York, February 20, 1879.—Messrs. A. Vogeler & Co., Baltimore, Md.: Gentlemen—The pedestrian exercises and other athletic sports indulged in by members of our club are not unfrequently followed by blistered feet and stiffness and soreness of the joints and muscles. It affords us real pleasure to say that in such cases the application of your German Remedy, St. Jacobs Oil, has been invariably accompanied by the most gratifying and satisfactory results. Its peculiar soothing, healing and pain-extracting qualities cannot be overestimated, and we commend it as an article of public utility.
Respectfully yours,
E. J. HUTCHINGS, President,
G. E. PETERKIN, Vice-President,
E. M. CHAPPEL, Secretary,
L. FLETCHER, Treasurer,
Of the Williamsburgh Athletic Club.

ST. JACOBS OIL

Costs 50 CENTS A BOTTLE, and is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

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Thirteenth Annual Term opens October 15th, 1879, closes May 22, 1880, for Annual Examinations. Course of study comprises two Annual Terms, seven months each. Diploma admits to bar in State and U. S. Courts in Missouri. Candidates for senior class examined only at beginning of term. Term fee, $80, including use of Law Library. For further information address,
HENRY HITCHCOCK, Dean of Faculty, St. Louis.

SILVER PLATED

Casters, Tea Sets, Butter Dishes, Spoons, Forks, Knives, Etc., Quadruple Plated on Nickel Silver, and Hard White Metal retailed at the lowest

Wholesale Cash Prices.

Old Ware replated and repaired. Jewelry Gold Plated. Extra Cruets for Casters. Special discount to hotels. E. M. WADSWORTH & CO., Manufactures of Silver Plated Ware, 612 Olive st.

Free of Charge.—All advertisements under the head of "Wanted," not exceeding five lines and not of a business nature, will be inserted free.

PERSONAL.

1000 Bill Heads, $1; business cards $1 per 1,000. Tanner & Bro., 414 N. Third st.

A FINE ASSORTMENT of suitings now shown by F. D. THOMPSON, Merchant Tailor, 623 Olive street. 20*

A. B. PEARSON & CO., Manufacturers of Pearson's Patent Scales and Beams. 409 and 411 Morgan. *

ALL Premiums offered by Fair Association for Corsets received by Mrs. L. Kessler, 915 Olive street. 10

BALTIMORE and Barstow's Fire-place Heaters, $55; kitchen ranges, $15 to $50. DANA & CO., 115 and 117 Washington avenue. *

CAST-OFF clothing bought by calling or addressing M. B. Barnett, 302 Locust street. *

CORRESPONDENTS in short-hand wanted—object fun and improvement—by two young men of experience. Write in phonograph; systems preferable, Graham's, Longley's or Pitman's. Address "Max," box 41, and "Veritas," box 92, Columbus, Ky. 6

DR. ALLEON, Clairvoyant and Astrologer, reveals the past, present and future; causes speedy marriages and makes them happy; cures all diseases, overcomes family troubles and removes evil influences. Send five stamps for marriage guide. Office 910 N. Tenth street, near Franklin avenue. 6

FRIENDS! Please take notice. Frederick W. Gerike, collector for Bailey Bros. since 1875, is now with John L. Stange, agent for the celebrated "Stewart Sewing Machines." 4

GENTLEMEN, go to 1428 Franklin avenue to have your clothes dyed, cleaned and renovated. *

GET your Bath and Flesh Brushes of Laitner Bros., No. 8 S. Fifth street. We have the largest assortment of brushes of all kinds in the city, for the least money.

GENTLEMEN!! Save three dollars by getting your shoes made to measure at HENSON'S, 502 North Third street. Send for price list.

KINDLING—The largest $1 and $2 loads. Send postal. 811 N. Tenth. H. German.

LADY correspondents; object, well, who knows? Address W. H. Barnes, St. Louis, Mo., general delivery. 27

MORGENS, THE FANCY DYER, 118 North Sixth street, near Pine. *

MOXTER & BAHNSEN'S Piano Warerooms, Nos. 303 and 305 N. Twelfth st., 2d door from Olive st. Pianos for rent. 16

MRS. CHAS. VALLAT'S Steam and Chemical Dyeing and Scouring establishment, 702 Market street, is the oldest in this city (established 1850), and will give the best satisfaction in all its various branches. All orders promptly and conscientiously filled.

MRS. LANKTON, Indian Fortune Teller, 921 N. Seventh street (side entrance), St. Louis. *

MRS. L. BARTLETT WHITE, the great St. Louis natural clairvoyant, trance, test and business medium, 1113 Morgan street. 1

NICHOLAS ZINK, 604 Chestnut street, is the only cheap tailor in fine custom work. A perfect fit guaranteed. Give him a call.

PERSONAL—H. S. Chase, Dentist, has removed to 2822 Washington avenue. 1

PERSONAL—Chronic and private diseases speedily cured. Dr. H. Schwartz, 521 Pine, bet. 5th & 6th.

PERSONAL—Calf shoes $3 50, to measure, at Jno. Lottrup's, 614 N. Fourth street. *

PERSONAL—Those wanting engraving done will find John G. Cook across the street from his old place. New number 206 N. Fourth st. 5

PERSONAL—$25 will learn any energetic middle-aged lady a business that will pay from $5 to $10 a day in her room, in any city. Mrs. Hall, 105 N. 8th.

PERSONAL—Mr. B. T. Frost, who has had charge of the city business for the "American," has accepted the position of City Manager for the "New Home" Sewing-machine. Office 308 North Eleventh street.

REMEMBER the Winter Garden Restaurant is now open. Is first class still. Baltimore oysters 25c per dozen; N. Y. counts 35c per doz. 6

W. L. B.—Write home for your valise and winter clothing. 3

WILL Lizzie Williams, formerly of the Richmond House, from Springfield, Ill., please address Will, this office, stating present whereabouts; have news of importance for you. 5

WANTED—MALE HELP.

10 GOOD carpenters wanted to go to the country. Kerr & Allan, 917 Walnut st. 12

A GOOD colored boy wanted at 105 N. Sixth street, in barber shop. 6

BOY at 2325 Franklin avenue. Wages $1 50 per week. 7

BOY wanted in coal yard, 811 N. 10th. 10

COAL-BOY wanted at 310 Vine street immediately. 6

FOUR experienced city subscription canvassers. Apply at this office from 10 to 12. 15

FIRST-CLASS canvassers to take orders for new serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at office, 320 N. Third street, up stairs. 3

GOOD wages and permanent employment to three or four good business men of the right stamp. A. L., this office. 30

GERMAN Carriers wanted to sell the new humorous paper, "Laecherlich." Office 209½ South Fifth street. 8

MAN to take care of greenhouse and stable, and to make himself generally useful. 3033 Pine street. 5

RESPECTABLE BOY, 12 to 15 years, to make himself generally useful about a house; compensation, a good home, board, washing, etc., and if permanent and satisfactory, clothes. Call at once at 1009 North Fifth street. 5

SEVERAL good active and enterprising canvassers to drum the grocery trade for a rapidly selling and profitable specialty. Call at 21 S. Third street, Room 2. 11

TWO live men to take orders for first-class serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at the office, 320 North Third street, up stairs. 27

TWO first-class salesmen to take orders; don't apply unless you mean business and know how to work. Address A. W. B., this office. 27

TEN cleanly, sprightly boys, with written recommendations for integrity, at 710 Olive street, room No. 1.

WANTED — AGENTS — Every style Chromo, cheap. Samples catalogue free. American Art Co., 2102 Olive.

WANTED SITUATIONS—FEMALES.

COMPETENT, steady girl wants a situation in a first-class family as child-nurse; would have no objections to travel; references given. Call or address for three days, Agnes, 1211 N. Eleventh street. 6

EXPERIENCED LAUNDRESS desires the washing of a first-class restaurant or saloon; also two or three gents' washing. Address Mrs. B., No. 116 South Twentieth street, up stairs. 1

GOOD SEAMSTRESS will make children's clothes stylish and cheap. No. 924 North Fifth street, room 2. 12

LADY would like to take plain sewing home and children's dresses on very reasonable terms. Address J. M. C. 1

MOTHER, daughter and son would like to engage with some one to go to Colorado to superintend a boarding house and assist with dining room. Apply to 816 North Sixteenth street. 4

SITUATION in some kitchen with a first-class cook; understand a little of cooking myself. Address N. H., this office. 3

SITUATION to cook in private family. Good references. Apply at 1310 Carr street.

SITUATION by a good girl to do general housework. Call on Maggie Maguire, 918 North Eleventh street. 27

SITUATION as cook, housekeeper or nurse for an invalid. Address or call on L. L. G., 816 North Sixteenth street. 12

THOROUGH family seamstress and tailoress wants permanent work in family: charges, $7 per week. Address one week, this office, L. 30

WASHING to take home, or would go out by the day. 1608 Wash street. 3

WOMAN, with a child, wishes a situation as housekeeper; understands milking; willing to work; country preferred. Apply at Presbyterian Home for one week, Sixteenth and Market. 29

WANTED--FEMALE HELP.

A LADY of tact and culture wanted, a Sabbath school teacher preferred. Gay Bros. & Co., Singer Building. 5

A FEW LADY CANVASSERS on part salary and commission. American Sewing-machine Co., No. 10 North Sixth street.

COLORED woman to wash dishes, 504 Market street. 7

GIRL wanted to general housework, 3500 Olive street. 10

GOOD COOK, washer and ironer for small family. Apply with recommendations at 3523 Chestnut street. 12

LADIES and gentlemen desiring pleasant and profitable employment will call at 308 N. Eleventh street, New Home Sewing Machine office. 11

NURSE GIRL WANTED at Beaumont Flats, corner Twenty-sixth and Olive. Ref. required. 11

TWO or three first-class lady canvassers on new serial works, published by D. Appleton & Co. Apply at the office, 320 North Third street, up stairs. 27

TAILORESS wanted on custom coats at 318 Chestnut street. 6

EDUCATIONAL.

AN instructor of experience is open for an engagement in some private family, in city or country. Adress B. D., this office.

JOHNSON'S Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. Third street, open day and night. Send for circulars. 17

MOUND CITY Commercial College, 210 and 212 N. 4th street. Est. 1859. Commercial course just reduced from $60 to $40. 2

MUSICAL.

FOR bargains in Upright and Square Pianos go to MOXTER & BAHNSEN'S Pianowarerooms, Nos. 303, 305, North Twelfth street, 2d door from Olive street. *16

YOUNG lady wishes scholars to give piano lessons, 25 cents a lesson. Address G. M. 15

BOOKS.

BOOKS.—A choice lot of new and second-hand books at great bargains. 209 N. Fourth St. 11

BOOKS, new and second-hand, and periodicals, McIntyre, 614½ Olive street. 5

FOR RENT.

1129 PINE—Front parlor, furnished, $10; third story front, $9. 30*

1402 CHESTNUT STREET—To rent, comfortably furnished front room, third floor; $6 per month. 30

1402 CHESTNUT street. For rent, comfortably furnished front room, $6 per month. 10

1611 WASHINGTON AVENUE—Large 2nd-story front rooms, single rooms for gentlemen, with or without board. Day boarders accommodated. 1

1805 OLIVE—Two or four rooms, furnished for house-keeping; cheap rent. 8

1829 OLIVE STREET, furnished rooms with board; second story; all conveniences; day board; also ref. required. 13

2329 CHESTNUT street, suite of two fine, large, connecting rooms, second story front; also one detached room; southern exposure, all modern improvements, neighborhood unexceptionable, small family, best of references. 1*

2611 Olive street—A handsomely furnished room alone, or rooms en suite. 30

2611 OLIVE ST.—Handsomely furnished alcove room or rooms en suite, 2d floor, southern exposure. 6

2619 WASH STREET.—Six rooms, gas and water. Key next door east. $17. E. Mead, 513 N. Fourth st.

ELEGANT furnished rooms for parties without children, with board if desired. Every convenience. Address M. B., this office. 18

FEW nice furnished rooms to rent, suitable for married couples or single gentlemen. Call or address, I. Myers, 3252 Olive street. 13

RELIABLE party to rent furnished room or office, 703 Washington avenue. 1

STABLES for rent, one or five. Inquire at 811 N. Tenth. H. German. 10

TWO connecting rooms with hall room on third floor of No. 1418 Papin street. Private family, modern conveniences, near Union Depot; $8 per month. 1

TWO ROOMS for rent, one furnished and one unfurnished, or both furnished if desired, with or without board; can have the comforts of a home; no children in the house, and I am alone; can accommodate four gentlemen, or two gentlemen and their wives at 1911 North Ninth street. 30

THIRTY-HORSE POWER

FOR RENT, and with large and well-lighted shops, applicable to all kinds of manufacture, situated on Sixth street, near Franklin av. Rent low. Apply to E. Nichols, 519 Franklin av.

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

10 ACRE farm, pleasantly situated, with good farm house, barn and outbuildings, in good order, ¾ mile from Vineland Station, I. M. R. R.; will be sold very low for cash, or will exchange for unimproved city property. V. T. Cole, this office.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Nice house on the Narrow Gauge Railroad at Maryville. Apply at No. 4 N. Sixth st., room 24. 12*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—1,100 acres, stock and grain farm, situated on the waters of Hickory Creek, in Denton county, Texas. The above is well improved, and has 500 acres in a high state of cultivation. Has five tenant houses, a good barn, residence of eight rooms, plenty of good water and an extensive stock range. With the farm are 500 head of improved cattle. The above would be sold on easy terms. Address T. W. Abney, Abney's farm, Denton county, Texas.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

A N A NO. 1 parlor stove, good as new. Address Rotary, this office. 6

4 SHAW, 1112 Wash street—Hundreds of 2nd-hand stoves of every description; old stoves taken in exchange; satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. N. B.—Goods delivered in plain wagons. *

$10 will buy a large size Buckeye cider press. Apply to Oliver Quinette, 511 Pine street, room 4. 22

BOOKS—New and second-hand, and stationery, at McIntyre's, 614½ Olive street. *16

FOR SALE, cheap, a fine old violin of the Italian make of 1885. Call at and see John Dell, 723 S. Fourth street. 13

FOR SALE--HORSES AND VEHICLES

FOR SALE CHEAP—Chestnut sorrel horse, good traveler, kind and gentle. Must be sold next week at Stahl's stables, Olive street and Garrison avenue. 1*

FOR SALE—Team of horses, double harness, and delivery wagon. Call at Western House, Seventeenth and Franklin ave.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—On Saturday night, from 210 N. Eighth street, a small breech-loader shot-gun. Return to owner and get suitable reward. 10

LOST—Liver-and-white setter dog. Reward at 319 N. Fourth street, up stairs. 12

LOST—On Tuesday night, November 4, 1879, between Lindell Hotel and N. M. depot: A brown sable fur cape, lined with Turkish brown satin, quilted in diamonds (either on Fifth or Biddle street). Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at L. L. Warren's jewelry store, No. 803 Washington avenue. 7

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—A rare chance—L. Orynski's pharmacy in Hannibal, Mo.; population 15,000; city growing and improving rapidly. Doing the best business in the city. About 49,000 prescriptions on file. Clean stock and nice fixtures. No paints, oils or heavy goods. Refer to Messrs. Meyer Bros. & Co., druggists, St. Louis, Mo.; Address L. Orynski, Hannibal, Mo. 1

SECOND-HAND furniture bought and sold. Furniture repaired, colored or varnished. No. 802 Morgan street. 8

BOARDING.

ONE or two families can be accommodated with room and board by addressing Mrs. Belt at Kirkwood, or apply at 614 Pine street for information. 25

REMOVALS.

MRS. R. STOUT (FROM PARIS), FRENCH CORSETS made to order, has removed to 112 North Fourteenth street.

PROFESSIONAL.

ST. LOUIS Eye and Ear Institute, 723 Chestnut street. Dr. A. D. Williams, surgeon in charge.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

2 OR 3 unfurnished rooms by a young man and his mother. Address, stating location, terms, etc., T. O. James, West St. Louis Station, City. 11

ABOUT twelve yards of old carpet wanted. Drop postal to R. Whiten, No. 2611 West Eighteenth street. 29

AN OLD LADY and her son want two rooms, unfurnished, and board for lady (three meals per day). Address, stating location and terms, T. O. James, West End P. O., city. 7

BY a lady engaged in drawing during the day, a furnished room in a respectable and private family only; the room must contain a stove and be quietly situated. Terms not to exceed $5 or $6 per month. Address Teacher, care of A. Glitky, Post office.

BY a young married couple, a nice second story front room with board and heat, in private family; on line of the People's Railway preferred. State terms and location to Clerk, this office. 8

FURNISHED room for single gent; Olive street preferred; must be reasonable rent. Address Winter, this office. 12

GOOD second-hand lawyer's desk wanted. Address C. T., this office. 12

SOME one to adopt a boy, one and a half years old. Enquire at No. 1411 N. Eighth St., in rear.

SAFE WANTED—A Small Second-hand Safe, Combination Lock: must be cheap. 508 Chestnut. 11

TO BOARD out a new, light-running Howe sewing machine. Address Clarence Smith, Howe office. 6

TO EXCHANGE—Part pay on a brand new sewing machine for music lessons. Address L. C., 2014 Gravois Road. 12

WANTED to trade—Good land in Oregon County, Mo., on Eleven Points River, for a portable engine. Would take a good second-hand engine. Address Evans & Person, Alton, Mo. 4

WANTED.—To borrow money on a life policy drawn up by the Covenant Mutual—is non-forfeiting. Address for one week, A, this office.

WANTED.—A good second-hand Brussels carpet for a room seventeen feet square; also easy chair, table and stove. Address Carpet, this office. 30

WANTED—Board for self, wife and young baby; two rooms. Stoddard Addition; will pay a good price for a comfortable, pleasant home; give location and terms. J. M. K., this office. 25

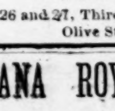
ALL SORTS.

ALL kinds of office desks for sale. Store and office fixtures; office railing made to order. 23* F. BOLLHAGEN, 711 Pine st.

IF YOU want a looking glass, a fine engraving, a cheap chromo or picture frame, go to No. 11 N. Seventh street; cheapest place in the city; only place to get hand mirrors at factory prices.

INVENTORS wanting patterns and models, either in wood or metal, with valuable suggestions, should call on D. Strawbridge, 912 North Sixth St. 4

N. JACOBS pays the highest price for gents' cast-off clothing. Call or address 308 Locust. *



802 WASHINGTON AVE.-- Washington Av. Dental Company. Best set of Gum Teeth, $8; large size Gold Fillings, $2; Extracting, 50 cents.

LEGAL DIRECTORY.

EVERETT W. PATTISON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Rooms 26 and 27, Third Floor, S. E. Cor. Fifth and Olive Sts., St. Louis.

HAVANA ROYAL LOTTERY!

A CARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:—The undersigned respectfully beg leave to call the attention of their customers and of the public in general to the next Grand Extraordinary drawing, to take place on the 23D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879, the number of tickets being limited to only 18,000!!! The capital prize is $500,000, and there will be besides over a million dollars more distributed in smaller prizes. We have been established in this city of New Orleans since 1848. Notwithstanding, parties not knowing our firm can apply to any bank or firm here for reference. Send for plans, and address exactly as follows:

BORNIO & BROTHER, Tobacconists, New Orleans, Louisiana.

☞ Our prices on tickets will be the very lowest.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ASSIGNMENT OF St. George Furniture Company.—To all whom it may concern: Notice is hereby given that S. J. Fisher, Assignee of the St. George Furniture Company, has, on the 27th day of June, 1879, filed in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court his first annual settlement of the accounts of said assignment, and that said accounts will be allowed by the Circuit Court City of St. Louis, in court-room No. 4, on Monday, the first day of December next, unless good cause be shown to the contrary.
CHAS. F. VOGEL,
57 Clerk Circuit Court City of St. Louis.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF SALOON, fixtures, etc.—Special attention saloon-keepers! I will sell, as Public Administrator for the city of St. Louis, and as such in charge of the estate of Peter J. Brady, deceased, on
FRIDAY, THE 21ST DAY OF NOVEMBER, A. D. 1879,
the saloon and fixtures and lease of the three-story brick house on the northwest corner of Sixth and Market streets, in the city of St. Louis. This is one of the best and oldest established saloons in St. Louis, and has always done a paying business. Sale will take place at 10 o'clock a. m., or as soon thereafter as the same can be sold. Terms cash. It is proper to state that the saloon, fixtures, stock of liquors, cigars, etc., lease included, will be offered as a whole. For further particulars apply at my office.
MARTROM D. LEWIS.
Public Administrator City of St. Louis, office room 10, 2d floor, Ins. Building, northwest corner Sixth and Locust.
St. Louis, Mo., November 11, 1879.

WHEREAS, John Magwire and Angeline, his wife, by their deed of trust, dated the first day of July, 1870, and recorded in book 405, page 315, of the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned as trustees, a certain piece or parcel of land in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, and described as follows: Being in city block No. 288, fronting 310 feet more or less on the east side of First or Main street, and running back eastwardly to the Mississippi River, bounded on the west by First or Main street, on the north by Webster street, on the east by the Mississippi River, and on the south by property now or formerly belonging to Walsh; which conveyance was made in trust to secure a certain negotiable promissory note therein described; and whereas said note has long since become due and remains unpaid; now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, the undersigned will, on
THURSDAY, THE FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,
at the east front door of the Court-house, in said city, offer said property for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and four o'clock p. m. of that day, for the purposes of said trust.
DWIGHT DURKEE.
ABRAHAM M. GARDNER.
Trustees.
St. Louis, November 11, 1879. 53

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Michael J. Deegan and Mary A. Deegan, his wife, by their certain deed of trust dated the twenty-first day of September, 1878, and recorded in Book 599, on page 473, in the Recorder's office, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, did convey to the undersigned trustee the following described real estate, in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, namely: A certain lot, piece or parcel of ground situated in block number twenty-nine (29) of Union Addition, and block number ten hundred and eighty-three (1083) of said city of St. Louis, beginning at a point in the south line of Warren street, distant eastwardly fifty-four (54) feet from the east line of Twentieth street, thence eastwardly along said south line of Warren street sixty (60) feet; thence southwardly and parallel to Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet (111), more or less, to an alley twenty (20) feet wide; thence west along the north line of said alley sixty (60) feet; thence northwardly and parallel with Twentieth street one hundred and eleven feet, more or less, to the south line of Warren street, the point of beginning. And whereas, said conveyance was in trust to secure the payment of a certain promissory note and interest thereon in said deed described, and default has been made in the payment when due of interest accrued on said note, by reason whereof said note as to principal has also become due and payable, and payment has not been made thereof. Now therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that I will on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20TH, 1879,
between the hours of ten o'clock a. m. and five o'clock p. m. of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, at public vendue, for cash, and to the highest bidder, sell said real estate to satisfy said note and the costs of the said trust.
GEORGE W. LUBKE,
Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 27, 1879. 37

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, in favor of Patrick Staed and against Mina Wolf, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of special tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: A lot of ground in block No. 1422 (north) of the city of St. Louis, having an aggregate front in the southern line of Lynch street of 128 feet 6 inches and a depth therefrom of 57 feet 8½ inches, and being bounded on the north by Lynch street; on the south by lot 26, now or lately belonging to one Emma T. Jolly; on the east by an alley, and on the west by Ohio avenue and I will on
FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, November 10, 1879.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Default having been made in the payment of the first installment of interest now due on the note secured by the deed of trust hereinafter described, and default having also been made in the payment of the taxes for the year 1878 on the property hereinafter described. Now, therefore, at the request of the holder of said note, public notice is hereby given that the undersigned, trustee named in that certain deed of trust executed by Augustus Twellmann and Mary Twellmann, his wife, dated the 26th day of September, 1878, and recorded in book 6, page 530, in the Recorder's office of St. Louis county, Missouri, will, on
SATURDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1879,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 5 o'clock p. m. of that day, at the Court-house door where Sheriff's sales are usually made, in the county of St. Louis, State of Missouri, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, for cash, sell all the real and the following personal property, conveyed to the undersigned by said deed of trust, namely, part of lots 47, 48 and 22 of the commons of St. Ferdinand, containing in all 66 25-100 acres as marked and designated on the plat of survey and subdivision of said commons, acquired by said Augustus Twellmann by deed of John Henry Twellmann and others, recorded in book 191, page 242, in the Recorder's office, in the City of St. Louis; lot one (1) of a subdivision of the Reuben Musick home place, a tract situated in the southeast one-fourth of fractional section twenty-four (24) and bounded on the south by the Parker road, on the west by St. Ferdinand common, on the north by Tyler and east by section 19 and Walter Carrico, containing 36 31-100 acres, acquired by said Augustus Twellmann, by deed recorded in book 538, page 13, in the Recorder's office aforesaid. Also one sorrel mule, 6 years old, 15 hands high; 1 black mule, 6 years old, 16½ hands high; 1 black mare mule, 5 years old, 17 hands high; 1 mouse-colored mule, 17 years old; 1 sorrel calf, a year and a half old; 3 old cows; 2 two year old cows; 3 calves; 14 head of hogs; 5 double sets harness; 3 road wagons; 3 two-horse plows; 2 one-horse plows; 2 two-horse harrows; and also all other tools and farming implements on the farm above described.
BERNARD WINKELMANN,
Trustee.
Hitchcock, Lubke & Player, Attorneys. 58

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, John B. McKay and Hester Ann, his wife, and John S. Hood and Mary Elizabeth, his wife, by their deed of trust dated May 11, 1870, and recorded in book 406, page 236, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for St. Louis county (now city), conveyed to Robert P. Campbell as trustee the following described real estate, lying and being in the county (now city) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-four (24), twenty-five (25), twenty-six (26), twenty-seven (27), twenty-eight (28), and twenty-nine (29), in block numbered six (6) of Daniel D. Page's second western addition to the city of St. Louis as laid down and designated on the plat of said addition recorded in the Recorder's Office of St. Louis county (now city), being the same property acquired by said McKay and Hood from Thomas B. Robertson and wife, by deed recorded in book 397, page 474, in the Recorder's Office aforesaid; which conveyance was made to secure the payment of certain notes in said deed described; and whereas default has been made in the payment of the principal note, and also in the payment of taxes required to be paid under the provisions of said deed of trust; and whereas, the said Robert P. Campbell has departed this life without having completed the duties imposed on him by said deed, and the Sheriff of the City of St. Louis and the Sheriff of the County of St. Louis have each declined to act in lieu of said original trustee; and whereas, the Circuit Court of the City of St. Louis did, on March 15, 1879, appoint John H. Tracy trustee in lieu of said original trustee. Now, therefore, I, the undersigned, John H. Tracy, trustee, in pursuance of said appointment and under the provisions of said deed of trust, will on
TUESDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,
offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of said day, for the purposes of said trust.
56 JOHN H. TRACY, Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of an execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said court, and to me directed, in favor of the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Amanda E. Christy, administratrix with the will annexed of James Christy, deceased, and against Thomas Ryan and Benjamin E. Walker, I have levied upon and seized all the right, title and interest of said Benjamin E. Walker in and to the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis and State of Missouri, to-wit:

1st. The undivided one-fourth of a lot in block number one hundred and fifteen (115) of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, and described as follows: Commencing at a point in the western line of Fifth street, ninety-one feet north of the north line of Chestnut street, thence west along a line parallel with Chestnut street one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to an alley, thence north along the east line of said alley twenty-five feet, thence east one hundred and twenty-seven feet and six inches to the west line of Fifth street, and thence south along the east line of Fifth street twenty-five feet to the place of beginning. Bounded on the east by Fifth street, on the west by alley, on the south by property now or formerly of E. H. McCabe's estate, and on the north by property now or formerly of E. A. Clark.

2. An undivided one-fourth of a lot in block 147 of said city of St. Louis, Missouri, having a front of eighteen feet on the eastern line of Seventh street by a depth eastwardly and between parallel lines of seventy-five feet six inches, and bounded south by Cerre street, east by lot now or formerly of Elizabeth Mueller, west by Seventh street, and north by property now or formerly of John Largy's estate.

3. Lot number fifteen in block number four hundred and ninety-seven of the City of St. Louis, Missouri, having a front of twenty feet and two and one-eighth inches on the north line of Chestnut street by a depth northwardly of one hundred and nine feet and four inches to an alley, and bounded on the south by Chestnut street, on the north by an alley, on the west by property now or formerly of S. D. Triplett, and on the east by property now or formerly of George K. McGunnegle; and, I will on
SATURDAY, THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, all the right, title, interest, claim, estate and property of the above named Benjamin E. Walker, said defendant, of, in and to the above described property, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 22, 1879. 31

COLD STORAGE, For FRUITS, BUTTER, CHEESE, etc. 214 N. COMMERCIAL ST. GEO. W. WOODWORTH, Supt.

LEGAL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Whereas, William Helwig, and Elizabeth, his wife, by their deed dated the nineteenth day of December, 1874, and recorded on page 237 of book No. 512, of the Recorder's office of the former county, now city of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate lying in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbered twenty-nine and thirty in block No. one of J. B. Lesperance's addition to the city of St. Louis, as subdivided by Eugene Miltenberger, and being in city block 719, each lot containing twenty-four feet front on Jackson street, by one hundred and fourteen feet in depth, bounded north by lot No. 28, east by said Jackson street, south by lot No. 31, and west by an alley; in trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed; and whereas default was made in the payment of a part of said notes now due: Now, under the provisions of said deed, and at the request of the legal holder of said notes, I, the undersigned will offer said property for sale at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front door of the Court-house, in said city, on
MONDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1879,
between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 3 o'clock p. m., for the purposes of said trust.
C. TH. UHLMANN, Trustee.
St. Louis, Mo., November 7, 1879. 45

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Fielder Power, by his certain deed of trust dated the twenty-fifth day of May, 1876, and recorded in book number 548, page 296, in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of the city (formerly county) of St. Louis, State of Missouri, conveyed to the undersigned the following described real estate, situated in the county of St. Louis (now city of St. Louis), in the State of Missouri, to-wit: Lots numbers twenty-five (25) and twenty-six (26) in block number one (1) of "Taylor Avenue Addition," said addition being a subdivision of lots 34 and 35 in the 98 18-100 acres tract of the Wash estate, a plat of which said addition is of record in the Recorder's office of the city of St. Louis, Missouri, to which said record reference is hereby to be made for particulars. Said lots Nos. 25 and 26 having together an aggregate front of fifty (50) feet on the north side of Parson street, by a depth northwardly of one hundred and thirty (130) feet six inches to an alley fifteen (15) feet wide, bounded north by said alley, east by lot No. 27 in said block, south by Parson street, west by lot No. 24 in said block. In trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deed; and whereas, default has been made in the payment of one of said notes due and payable two years after date: Now, therefore, at the request of the legal holder of said note and in pursuance of the terms of said deed of trust, I the undersigned trustee will proceed to sell the above described real estate at public vendue, to the highest bidder for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, on
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 29TH, 1879,
between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, for the purpose of satisfying said note, the interest thereon, and cost and expenses of this trust.
HENRY B. BELT,
St. Louis, November 5, 1879. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December Term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Daniel McGowan, Marcus A. Wolff and Alex McLagan are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to wit: 1. A lot of ground in block No. (3,056) of said city, and in block (67) is Eller's survey, of the former town of Carondelet, containing (25 feet 5 inches) front on Second Street by a depth of (140 feet) (5) inches, bounded north by himself, east by Second street, south by Union street, and west by an alley. 2. Also, another lot of ground in said block of said city, and in said block of said survey, containing 25 feet front on said Second street, by a depth of (140) feet (5) inches, bounded north by Pelvert, east by said Second street, south by himself, and west by said alley; and I will on
MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 23, 1879. 32

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court at the City of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and Calvin F. Burnes and John W. Burd are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the City of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: A lot in city block number 980, north on Wash street, being 16 feet in front or width and 49 feet and 9 inches in depth, being bounded on the north by an alley, on the east by the real estate of one Taylor, on the south by Wash street, and on the west by the real estate of one Allen; and I will on
FRIDAY, THE 28TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of nine o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN,
Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., November 4, 1879 41

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Mary V. Ellerbe and Christopher P. Ellerbe, her husband, by their certain deed dated June 21, 1875, and recorded in the Recorder's office of the former county of St. Louis, in Book 525, at page 98, did convey to James C. Way and to the undersigned, Thomas K. Skinker, the following described real estate situate in the city of St. Louis, as now constituted, in the State of Missouri, viz.: Lots five (5), six (6), eight (8) and eleven (11) of block twenty-one (21); lots sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) of block six (6); lots twenty-two (22), twenty-three (23), twenty-seven (27) and twenty-eight (28) of block eight (8); lots eight (8), nine (9) and fifteen (15) of block nine (9); lots seventeen (17) and eighteen (18) of block nineteen (19); lots four (4), five (5), twenty-two (22) and twenty-three (23) of block ten (10); lots one (1), eight (8), nine (9) and twenty-five (25) of block eleven (11), and lot thirty-three (33) of block sixteen (16) of the sub-divisions of the estate of Robert Wash, as the same are laid down and numbered on the plat accompanying the report and the report of the commissioners in partition of said estate, being cause number 8,688 in the Circuit Court of the former county of St. Louis and recorded in the office of the Recorder of said county, in book 517, page 347; in trust to secure the payment of a certain principal note, among others, therein described; now, in pursuance of the powers granted by said deed, and for the purpose of paying the said note with accrued interest, the said James C. Way having declined to act herein, I will, on
MONDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
proceed to sell the said real estate, or so much thereof as may be necessary, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the Court-house door in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, for cash, and upon such sale will execute and deliver proper deeds to the purchasers thereof.
T. K. SKINKER, Trustee. 34

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue and authority of a special execution issued from the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court, at the city of St. Louis, returnable to the December term, 1879, of said Court, and to me directed, wherein the State of Missouri, at the relation and to the use of Myer A. Rosenblatt, Collector of the city of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is plaintiff, and against Mary M. De Franca, (now insane), widow of Emanuel J. De Franca, dec'd, Joseph P. Vastine, guardian and trustee of said Mary M. De Franca and Jodo M. De Franca are defendants, I have levied upon and seized the following described real estate, situated in the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, and charged with the lien of tax bill on which this action is founded, and described in said execution as follows, to-wit: 1st. A lot of ground in City Block (182) of said city, said lot being 21.3 feet front, on Pine street, by 96 feet deep, and being lot number 6, in of Hill's subdivision. 2d. A lot of ground in City Block 182 of said city, said lot being 22.6 feet in front on Pine street, by 90 feet deep, and being west part of lots 4 and 5, of Hill's subdivision, and I will on
MONDAY, THE 17TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1879,
between the hours of 9 o'clock in the forenoon and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, State of Missouri, sell at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, the above described property, charged with said lien, to satisfy said execution and costs.
JOHN FINN, Sheriff City St. Louis.
St. Louis, Mo., October 23, 1879. 33

WHEREAS George A. Magwire, of the city of St. Louis, and State of Missouri, by his deed of trust, dated the tenth day of May, 1869, and recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds for the city of St. Louis, in book 386, page 217, conveyed to Benjamin Farrar and Samuel Simmons, or the survivor of them, as trustees, the following described real estate, to-wit: The one undivided half of lots numbered forty-nine, fifty and fifty-one in block numbered two hundred and ninety-two, upon the plat of said city of St. Louis; said lots numbered fifty and fifty-one each contain a front of eighty feet on the east side of Second street, and lot numbered forty-nine contains a front of one hundred and one feet, more or less, on the east side of said street, all of which lots lie contiguous to each other and contain in all the quantity of 261 feet on Second street and extend eastwardly the distance of 150 feet, more or less, to the middle of said block 292; bounded north by Webster street, west by Second street, east by the west line of lots 46, 47 and 48 of said block, and south by the southern boundary of a tract of land confirmed to Joseph Brazeau, or his legal representatives, and the north boundary of a tract of land confirmed to a free mulatress named Esther; in trust to secure certain promissory notes specified in said deed; and, whereas, said George A. Magwire has now been dead for more than nine months. Now, under the provisions of said deed, the undersigned, the surviving trustee, the said Benjamin Farrar, now being dead, will offer said property for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder, for cash, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the city of St. Louis, Missouri, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. on
FRIDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1879,
for the purposes of said trust.
SAMUEL SIMMONS,
As Surviving Trustee.
St. Louis, November 12, 1879. 56

TRUSTEE'S SALE.—Whereas, Joseph Hodgman and wife, by their 2 deeds dated one, March 27th, 1874, and one, October 24th, 1868, and recorded on pages 545 and 185 of books Nos. 489 and 371 of the records of the Recorder of Deeds for the County of St. Louis, conveyed to the undersigned all that certain real estate, situate in block No. 527 of the City of St. Louis, and described as follows, to-wit: One house, No. 720 of Sixteenth street, and the ground on which it stands, beginning at a point in the east line of said street, distant 38 feet northwardly from the point of the intersection of the northern line of Orange alley or street, with said east line, and thence running south along said east line 19 feet, more or less, to the middle line of the party wall between this house and the one next south, and adjoining it, No. 718, thence east along said middle line 54 feet to a point, thence north and parallel with Sixteenth street 19 feet, more or less, to a point distant 38 feet north from the north line of said Orange street, thence west and parallel with said Orange street 54 feet to the point of beginning, subject to an easement of an alley on its east end 3 feet wide, and extending to said Orange street, according to the agreement and provisions therefor in the deed of Rebecca B. Budd, Trustee, to said Hodgman and dated May 1st, 1868. Another house, said No. 718 of said Sixteenth street, and the lot it stands on, beginning at the point of intersection of the north line of said Orange street with the east line of said Sixteenth street; and thence running north along said east line 19 feet, more or less, to a point in the middle line of the party wall aforesaid—thence east along said middle line 54 feet to a point—thence south and parallel with Sixteenth street 19 feet, more or less, to the northern line of said Orange street, thence west along said north line to the point of beginning, but subject to said easement. Said houses are brick. In trust to secure the payment of certain notes specified in said deeds. Now, under the provisions of said deeds, the undersigned will offer said property for sale, at public auction, for cash, to the highest bidder, at the eastern front of the Court-house, in the said city, between the hours of 10 o'clock a. m. and 4 o'clock p. m. of
WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19TH, 1879,
for the purposes of said trust.
40 ALBERT TODD, as Trustee.

ANTHRACITE,
AND
Bituminous Coal,
Wholesale and Retail, at Bottom Prices.
Also Dealers in Blossburg Coal, Etc.
DONK BROS. & CO.,
General Office, 211 Chestnut St.

Anthracite Coal.
Best Lehigh and Wilkesbarre, Indiana Block, Big Muddy, Lebanon, Ills., Pittsburg and Blossburg Coals.
JAS. J. SYLVESTER, Agt.,
319 Olive Street.

GEO. N. LYNCH,
UNDERTAKER!
Removed to
1008 Olive Street.

Lehigh Valley Anthracite,
Big Muddy, Basin Block
And Illinois COALS
LEWIS P. HARVEY & CO.,
311 OLIVE STREET.

LOCAL NEWS.

Mulford & M'Kenzie, brokers. sell R. R. Tickets to all points at reduced rates. 512 Chestnut.

DR. E. C. CHASE,
922 Olive St., set of best teeth only $8.

DON'T use nostrums for the Complexion. Pozzoni's Medicated Complexion Powder is the best—has a record of twenty years.

RUBBER WEATHER STRIPS,
Manufactured on Wood or Metal. Any one can apply them at a small cost. Only require to be fastened with brads. No holes to bore. Will fit on any door or window. For sale in any quantity by
GOODYEAR RUBBER CO.,
GEO. B. THOMSON, Agent,
400 N. Fourth St.

Vienna Bread.
Two large loaves 15 cents. Vienna Model Bakery, Fifth and Walnut.

IT is a positively guaranteed cure for Diabetes, Gravel, Dropsy and every form of Bladder and Kidney trouble, DAY'S KIDNEY PAD.

WE ARE making the best pure apple cider in the world. Every family in St. Louis should try a keg for mince pies and Sunday dinner. Apples ground and cider made for parties furnishing apples and barrels for $1 per barrel. Mammoth Press, 215 S. Fifth.

FINE OLD HAND-MADE SOUR MASH WHISKIES, from one to eight years old, from the celebrated Anderson & Crow distilleries, for sale by gallon or cask, at James Lupe's, 322 Olive.

Bremer Rathskeller (Council Cellar.)
Finest selection of sherries, ports, whiskies and cognacs. The best and only original Bud weiser. Fresh oysters and fine delicacies always on hand by
C. CONRAD & CO.

THE CIVIL COURTS.

The Justices of the Peace.

Constable Ryan is making more money, and with less trouble, than any other two constables in the city. This morning he made $38 in less time than it takes to tell it. In one landlord who had judgment rendered against them. The defendants occupy the property on the southeast corner of North and St. Charles streets. The plaintiffs, J. B. and Nancy L. Johnson and Wm. C. Jamison, were represented by their agent, James S. Farrar, who obtained judgment against the thirty-eight renters in Justice Monahan's court, and as they were unable to meet the demand the Constable was compelled to have them vacate.

The Dolly Varden case, that has become so well known by the frequent newspaper notices in reference to it for the past two months was called this morning in Justice Farrell's Court for the fourth time and a continuance granted until NEXT Tuesday. Both parties to the case wished a continuance.

This afternoon at 3 o'clock Justice Bernard P. Taaffe's court, on the corner of Eleventh street and Franklin avenue, was densely crowded with distinguished citizens. The case that called them together is Nelson and Noel vs. Charles H. Peck. The suit is brought by the former against the latter to obtain $160 and costs. As a true vision of the facts involved: Mr. Peck instructed the firm of Nelson & Noel, brokers, to buy for him $12,000 worth of bonds of the L. A. and N. W. Railroad at 86½. The brokers executed out the instructions. They held the bonds for Mr. Peck for over a month. When asked to take them, he told the purchasers to sell them. They were accordingly sold, but brought $12,500, less than the amount paid. They informed Mr. Peck of the depreciation, but he refused to make it good, hence the suit. Among the prominent witnesses at the trial were: Jesse Krum, C. P. Ellerbe, Frank J. Bowman, C. C. Rathwater, G. A. Madill, Judge Wilbur F. Boyle and George F. Hulse.

B. A. Haeussler has sued F. A. Bacon, Justice P. J. Taaffe's agent for $13 37.

Justice M. J. Muller, this morning at 9 o'clock, to a good audience, solemnized the nuptials of Charles A. Neamann and Theresa Stedly, both of Lebanon, Illinois.

Christine and her husband, F. W. Arnold, have sued George Haefner, a boarding-house keeper on Tenth and Locust streets, for $72. Christine claims to have earned that amount while a house servant for defendant.

The saloon on the corner of Eleventh street and Christy avenue will soon have its doors closed. The proprietor, Tim Kelly, had judgment for $50 rendered against him by Justice Mullery and in favor of A. J. Geraghty, the owner of the premises. Constable Fitzgerald will soon have to perform the duties imposed upon him by the writ of restitution.

Finally Settled.

In the suit of Wm. H. Bierstadt vs. Carman A. Newcomb, late United States Marshal, for salary as Deputy United States Marshal from 1872 to November 18, 1875, when both went out of office, the jury, which was composed of gentlemen such as Mr. Walsh, Mr. Yocum and Douglass, found for the defendant, Judge Newcomb. Bierstadt swore he had signed receipts during the whole time in blank, and delivered them to Judge Newcomb, had never at any time, in person, demanded of the Judge either the whole or any part of his pay as Deputy Marshal, and had never demanded it by agent until March, 1878, more than three years after he had gone out of office. Subsequently Judge Newcomb produced a copy certified by the Controller of the U. S. Treasury of a receipt for each payment and a private receipt given him by Bierstadt when they went out of office "in full of all demands." The jury regarded plaintiff's claims preposterous. He swore he had no understanding or special agreement with Mr. Newcomb about his salary. Mr. Newcomb proved that Bierstadt loaned him money after they went out of office, and Bierstadt had paid it before suit was brought. Pope & McGinnis for the plaintiff and Wm. Patrick and Pat Dyer for the defendant.

Affirmed.

In the case of the Insurance and Law Building Company against the National Bank of America, a mandate was to-day received by the Court of Appeals from the Supreme Court affirming the decision of the court here.

Legal Notes.

Nine new suits filed to-day.

But little business was transacted in the Court of Appeals to-day.

Only two delays remain in which cases can be filed for the December term of court.

It is said that a number of important changes will be made in the Clerk's office January 1.

The case of Boogher against Bryant was closed to-day by a verdict of $3,620 for the plaintiff.

Philip Brockman recovered a judgment for $2,625 from the Mississippi Ice Company to-day.

The Sheriff's notices to the Court-house and Four Courts are connected by private telephone.

In the case of Carolina G. Dilmock against John J. Daly, plaintiff gets a judgment for $721 85.

In the Singer & Talbott Stove Company against Wm. Sinclair, plaintiff gets judgment for $24 58.

The Court of Appeals will begin on case No. 1405 to-morrow. The last case filed to be reached is 1,416.

Bowman's motion for leave to join in the petition of Mary E. Deatherage was overruled in Court No. 2 to-day.

MARY A. Wallace sues John W. Eisler for $1,500 damages for selling a lot of household goods which plaintiff alleges was her property.

The case of the Lafayette Bank against the St. Louis Dispatch Company was dismissed as to Lyne s. Metcalfe, and final judgment entered for $564 83 each.

In the case of Reite, superintendent, against Bent, receiver, Messrs. Sawman and Paturn were ordered to show cause why they should not be committed for contempt.

THE INSURANCE MUDDLE

Counsel Cross Swords in the Habeas Corpus Case.

Spicy Arguments and Allegations From Attorneys.

The Decision Reserved by the Court Till To-Morrow.

At 10 o'clock this morning the opposing forces in the case of Bent against Priest once more marshaled themselves in court-room No. 1 and stripped for battle.

Mr. Glover opened the exercises of the morning by bringing the matter before the attention of the court. Mr. Bent was produced constructively by the Sheriff and everybody leaned forward to gather the first speeches of the battle. Mr. Glover complained that the other side had not filed their answer as agreed, and Mr. Holmes filed an answer and then asked leave to withdraw it and file a demurrer.

The court seemed to think this was trifling, and a smile ran around the court room. Mr. Garesche, Mr. Gantt and Mr. Glover were all on their feet at once tying the matter into an inexplicable legal knot, which was finally solved by everybody withdrawing everything, and beginning the case *de novo*. After sending the Brockman jury out once more to consider on their verdict, the Court asked counsel to proceed with the case.

"Does your Honor desire a written motion?" said Col. Gantt. "We have nothing to traverse, but we have some evidence to produce."

"Make the motion in writing," said Judge Adams.

Accordingly Col. Gantt selected his foolscap, tried one or two pens, and seated himself to the labor of composition; and in the meantime the Court settled a number of smaller cases.

Mr. Gantt then said, "This is a case of Silas Bent, Receiver, against John G. Priest; the question at issue being the charge that John G. Priest had received certain money belonging to——"

THE ST. LOUIS MUTUAL LIFE.

Before any pleadings are made in the case Mr. Bent is brought before a notary and asked a wholly irrelevant question, viz.: To state the composition of his attorneys. He declines, is committed for contempt. This case is paralled and within the scope of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the elder Kreger, who had refused to answer irrelevant questions, and the court held that the commitment was improper. Shall I read the rather lengthy decision?

"No, the court is sufficiently familiar with the case."

Col. Gantt then went on to read from the statutes the prohibition on any court to look into the imprisonment of a party by legally constituted authority for contempt unless under certain specified exceptions, and went on to say that while the law stood this way the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals had decided that imprisonment for contempt was unlawful when the commitment was for refusal to answer an impertinent question.

Mr. Garesche—In the case reported in 67th Missouri the Judges refused to release the prisoner——

Col. Gantt—Wait, Mr. Garesche—the Judges all agreed that the commitment in that case was unjust, but three of them thought the commitment had been in proper form and so refused to release the prisoner. Now, since then the statute has been so changed that the matter came within the duty of the court to look into the legal sufficiency of the commitment, besides, as heretofore, the form of it.

Mr. Holmes arose and said that in this case he wanted no legal technicality to shield Hinaghe would grant all that Col. Gantt had stated, but he wished to try the question fairly and squarely on the relevancy of the question asked. "We hold the question to be pertinent and the plaintiff seems to think we have no right to make."

AN AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE.

He cited the case of ex parte Mumford: "We allege a champertous contract, and on the ground that champerty is a defense I want to read a few authorities."

Mr. Glover—That cuts no figure in this case.

Mr. Garesche—Do I understand counsel to allege that champerty is not a defense——

Mr. Glover—Of course you do. In the first place it is not a fact—but looking at this from a legal point of view it cannot be a defense in a case between one client and a director of the association for which any client is receiver.

Mr. Holmes then went on to read certain authorities on champerty bearing out his view of the case. He then said "Now I take it, your Honor, we have established our right to make any defense we like and that champerty is a good defense. Now I claim that there is probability of champerty, because there appears to be some contingency between the plaintiff and his attorneys."

There was then some sparring between Messrs. Glover and Holmes, both of whom reiterated the statements make in the papers as to Mr. Glover's connection with the bond to Mr. Bent.

Mr. Holmes stated that Mr. Glover had called his attention to it rather broad statement about there being evidence of a contingency between plaintiff and counsel, and accordingly had sent for evidence of Mr. Bent on the point.

Mr. Glover—Then you were mistaken?

Mr. Holmes—I don't think so.

Mr. Garesche then arose and said that the question was whether or not champerty was a good defense. He went on taking nearly the same line of argument which Mr. Holmes had taken until he made the assertion that Mr. Glover had taken

A CONTINGENT FEE.

Mr. Glover at once interrupted the attorney, and stated that he had not taken a contingent fee.

Both gentlemen became rather fervid, whereupon the Court interfered and asked Mr. Garesche to confine himself to the question before the court. The gradation proceeded slowly until another animated dialogue took place between the counsel, which was quietly put an end to by Col. Gantt. Mr. Garesche then went on to discuss the question of champerty, the reasons for the law, and the public policy of it, making a lengthy and eloquent argument in his very best style. The room was filled full of spectators and the Sheriff had much difficulty in keeping order.

Mr. Glover stated that the speech of the last gentleman consisted of a panegyric on Kent and an invective against Glover, and he simply wished to see that the question were decided relevant then the contract would be produced, and it would be seen that the contract was not champertous.

Said Mr. Glover said: "If the Court please, it was my intention to assist in the argument of this case, yet as the Court has restricted the close on one side to either Gantt or myself, I desire that he should close it. I wish, however, to say in response to the remarks of the counsel who has just taken his seat, which consisted chiefly of a panegyric upon Kent, and an invective against myself—the latter upon a hypothetical case—that if the honorable gentleman should, by these proceedings, acquire possession of all the facts he seeks he would find that, even under the most extreme definition he has stated, I never had been neither party nor privy to any champertous or barratrous contract. His denunciations of champerty affect not me. My withers are unwrung."

Mr. Gantt's argument bore upon the legal authorities adduced by the other side, giving them altogether a new aspect, arguing that as a question of law, a champertous contract was a question between the counsel and his client, not between the plaintiff and the defendant. Mr. Bent is suing by the order of the St. Louis Circuit Court, and the contract between him and his attorneys will have to be submitted to its approval, and that fact alone is presumption against any champertous contract being in existence. The contract is in Capt. Bent's hands, and anybody who wishes to see it, and who has a right to see it, will be permitted to do so.

Mr. Garesche stated that he had never heard of such permission.

Mr. Gantt said that the permission had been given heretofore in open court. The Court closed the discussion by stating that a decision might be looked for to-morrow about ten, and the depositions were also deferred till to-morrow.

The Havana Lottery.

The Havana Royal Lottery announce in another column a grand extraordinary drawing, in which the capital prize is $50,000, and only 18,000 tickets will be issued, this drawing is announced to come off on the 23d of December, and will be one of the grandest events of the kind known in Havana for years. Barneo & Brothers, of New Orleans, have tickets for sale.

The votaries of the Goddess ckance now have an opportunity of putting their offerings upon her shrine, the like of which will not soon occur again. Fifty thousand dollars, the capital prize, will make some poor fellow very happy, who has probably been unlucky all his life up to the time of his winning this great prize.

A Serious Affray.

About 2 p. m. to-day, William Hagens, the driver of a fire alarm telegraph wagon, drove into City Hall court with a man named William Cottrell, who was very near dead from the loss of blood, which flowed from a frightful gash just above the right eye. Dr. Carsen made a hasty examination of the wound at the Dispensary and sent the man to the City Hospital. Mr. Hagens, who brought him to the Dispensary, said that he found the man wandering near the corner of Nineteenth and Dodier street, weak from a loss of blood. He placed the man in his wagon and brought him to the Dispensary. On the way the man said that his son entered a store in the above neighborhood about noon to-day and upbraided the proprietor, some [illegible] for which William Gaugh, the keepers of the store, claimed $1 65 damages. Cottrell told them that he had no money and could not possibly satisfy the demand just then, upon which one of the men seized a brick and struck him on the head with it, inflicting the wound while the other struck him with his fist. It could not be definitely decided whether the skull was fractured or not at 3:30 o'clock.

Dropped Dead.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., November 13.—J. Robertson, of Armsdale, New Hampshire, dropped dead in the Revere House this morning, while removing his coat. He was travelling for an Eastern manufacturing firm and has been sick several days. The cause was strangulation from the breaking of an ulcer in the throat.

Spurious Paper Forgeries.

NEW YORK, November 13.—John Emil Kubely, for four years assistant bookkeeper of Henry Clausen & Son, brewers, is believed to have placed not less than $20,000 of spurious paper forgeries upon the firm. Clausen & Son have attached Kubely's property.

Murdered by Burglars.

CHICAGO, ILL., November 13.—Burglars entered the house of Joseph Hensley, on De Kalb street, and when cornered by him, fired three shots into his body, from the effects of which he died in a few minutes. No reliable clue is obtained.

LOCAL PERSONALS.

B. F. Bellamy, Brownsville, Mo.; James F. Foley, Cincinnati; J. H. Lindsey, Chester, Ill.; T. Bolton, Rochester, have rooms at the Hotel Barnum.

J. E. Dorland, Louisville; M. Hanf, Pine Blun, Ark.; T. B. Nisbit, Fulton; P. H. Walker, Rushville, Ill.; W. G. Chase, Colorado; A. S. Lynch, Washington, D. C., and John M. Crowell, Kansas, are stopping at the Planters'.

Fred. W. Helyner, England; J. Wallace Pratt, Kansas City; B. F. Robart, Oswego, Kas.; Samuel Bran, Washington; Reuben Ford, Nashville; Wm. Shoomaker, Washington; Jas. B. Rowe, Baltimore, are among the prominent guests at the Lindell.

Judge J. W. Emerson, Ironton, Mo.; J. L. Parker, Sherman, N. Y.; E. J. Hendson, New Madrid, Mo.; H. C. Stinson, Evansville, Ind.; Jas. Talmey, Evansville, Ind.; Jas. W. Holcourt, Evansville, Ind.; Prof. H. F. McAdow, Utah Territory, are at Barnum's.

At Hurst's Hotel: Dr. N. J. Morrison, Springfield, Mo.; Judge J. W. Emerson, Ironton, Mo.; Geo. B. Muse, New Orleans; J. Oppenhayr, New York; E. Allen, Appleton City, Mo., T. S. Lycan, Edina, Mo.; J. J. Ganott, Hopkinsville, Ky.; W. S. Wilson, Carmi, Ill.

ABOUT TOWN.

MRS. ROBINSON, an aged widow lady residing on Victor street, near the intersection of Cecile street, was severely bitten last evening by a neighbor's dog.

THE kitchen of George H. Fox's residence, No. 1316 South Ninth street, was damaged to the extent of $20 by the explosion of a gasoline lamp yesterday afternoon. An unnecessary alarm was turned on, as the fire was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

A MAN giving his name as Andrew Jackin, and his residence this city, was this morning arrested by Officer Lack for alleged theft of a pocket-book and $80 contained therein. George Ownsville, of Pocahontas, Ill., claims to have been the one victimized. The pocket-book and $25 were found on Jackin when arrested. The book is identified by Ownsville as his. It seems that the two got drunk together last night.

Assaulted by Highwaymen.

Between 9 and 10 o'clock last Sunday night a bold assault was made upon Mr. Joseph A. Maurer, who conduits the barber shop at the Hotel Hunt, by two unknown thugs with the object of robbery. Mr. Maurer was en route for his home, and when near the intersection of Randolph street and Tayon avenue was accosted by two men who demanded to know the time of night. Not liking the looks of the strangers he gave an evasive answer, and was struck a powerful blow on the head with a billy, which felled him to the earth almost senseless. One of the men began rifling his pockets, when he recovered sufficiently to yell lustily for help, which soon frightened the highwaymen away. The police have no clue as to the perpetrators of this bold assault.

DR. E. C. CHASE, 322 Olive street, extracts from ten to twenty-five teeth every day without pain.

MR. ZINK, the merchant tailor, has removed his place of business to 604 Chestnut street, where his friends and public are invited to inspect his select stock of goods.

AFTER spending hundreds of dollars without relief DAY'S KIDNEY PAD cured me, are the words of thousands.

BABSTOW & Baltimore Fire Place Heaters. $55, $60, $65. Dana & Co., 117 Washington av.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Consumptive's Hope.—A generous, nutritious diet. Pure air and COLDEN'S LIQUID EXTRACTS OF BEEF taken regularly.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

No Other Company in the world has produced an automatic or no-tension sewing machine or anything approaching it in value or real merit. Wilcox & Gibbs S. M. Co., New York, 611 Washington avenue, St. Louis.

MONEY.

For Additional Money and Commerce See Third Page.

There is no change of any consequence to note in the local money market to-day. Business generally was rather quiet, although the offerings for discount were a trifle larger than yesterday. Money was in moderate to fair inquiry, with a good supply and a very comfortable feeling ruling. Rates quotably unchanged at 8@10 per cent.

Counter business was steady and of fair proportions.

Currency orders were small and almost entirely from the cotton sections.

Eastern exchange was stiffly held and holders were thoroughly cautious about disposing. Quotations vary according to circumstances from par to $1 discount.

Stocks at New York were active and irregular, but on the whole at a shade lower range than yesterday. There is more disposition to trade in local securities, and a very fair business was done in a miscellaneous way.

Closing quotations of Government bonds at New York to-day are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Coupons of '81	105½	106
New 5's	102¾	102¾
New 4½'s, registered	105¼	105¾
New 4½'s, coupons	105¾	105¾
New 4's, registered	100	....
New 4's, coupons	100	....
Currency 6's	124½	....

COMMERCE.

Receipts and Shipments of Leading Articles for the 24 hours ending Wednesday, Nov. 13, 1879, and corresponding day in 1878, as reported by the Merchants' Exchange.

ARTICLES.	Receipts by River and Rail. 1879.	1878.	Shipments by Rail. 1879.	1878.
Apples, brls	1,857	1,642	1,428	860
Barley, sacks	233	507	....	....
Barley, in bulk, bu	4,500	2,700	....	....
Butter, lbs	22,511	93,621	4,110	2,065
Corn, sacks	488	....	292	2,020
Corn, in bulk, bu	34,650	17,200	3,843	181
Eggs, pkgs	201	299	....	828
Flour, brls	6,208	4,986	7,502	9,239
Hay, bales	935	952	300	16
Hides, lbs	....	16,908	45,459	64,979
Lard, pkgs	8,305	7,385	75,876	15,025
Lead, pigs	1,792	3,592	1,208	3,820
Oats, sacks	392	182	20	....
Oats, in bulk, bu	3,000	8,409	650	650
Pork, brls	67	140	140	....
Hams, lbs	....	40,000	13,899	5,744
Meats, lbs	160,740	42,500	200,271	180,950
Potatoes, sks. bris	367	350	333	712
Potatoes, bulk	8,300	1,750	873	....
Rye, sacks	161	112	....	....
Rye, in bulk	900	2,400	1,889	3,600
Tobacco, hhds	84,870	8,083	262,000	18,700
Wheat, sacks	17	24	12	300
Wheat, in bulk, bu	4,200	5,065	....	338
Wool, lbs	17,850	23,200	16,466	10,443
Lumber, M feet	128,568	72,043	580	14,779
	741	370		660

Receipts and Withdrawals of Wheat.

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

	Receipts.	Ship'ts.
St. Louis	2,800	4,588
Central A. E. & W	5,000	10,077
E. St. Louis	1,860	3,192
Advance	....	3,500
Venice	1,680	3,500
Total	10,340	24,795

Withdrawals of Grain at St. Louis

FROM ELEVATORS FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDED 7 A. M. TO-DAY.

(Warehouses not included.)

	City.	R. R.	River.	Total.
Wheat, bu	17,586	7,209	....	24,795
Corn, bu	8,043	475	....	8,518
Oats, bu	12,203	5,000	....	17,203
Rye, bu	....	429	....	429
Barley, bu	490	....	....	490

Grain Inspections.

Wheat—3 cars No. 3 Spring, 1 car No. 3 Mediterranean, 4 cars No. 2 Mediterranean, 3 cars No. 2 red winter, 7 cars No. 3 red winter, 13 cars No. 4 winter. Total—31 cars.

Corn—20 cars No. 2 white mixed, 3 cars rejected white mixed, 53 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected. Total—87 cars.

Oats—3 cars No. 2, 2 cars rejected. Total—5 cars.

A GOOD PLAN.—THE MOST PROFITABLE way for dealing in stocks is by combining many orders and co-operating them as a whole, dividing profits pro rata among the shareholders, according to the market. Each customer thus secures all the advantages of immense capital and experienced skill, and can use any amount from $10 to $10,000 or more, with equal proportionate success. "New York Stock Reporter" and new circular mailed free. Full information for any one to operate successfully. LAWRENCE & CO., 57 Exchange Place, New York.

Barley—2 cars No. 3 spring. Total—2 cars.
Rye—1 car No. 2. Total—1 car.

Receipts and Shipments of Wheat at Principal Points.

	Receipts. To-day	Yes'dy	Shipments. To-day	Yes'dy
St. Louis	22,514	31,585	16,466	26,558
Chicago	83,296	....	82,320	....
Milwaukee	80,800	67,700	59,800	26,000
Toledo	82,000	....	28,000	....
New York	482,000	179,000	....	....
Baltimore	41,215	75,775	128,269	188,149

Grain in Store in St. Louis.

In the various Elevators named, at 7 a. m., today.

Elevators	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Barley
St. Louis	381,690	172,388	82,770	29,859	33,476
Central*	229,711	72,083	2,025	3,761	22,095
E. St. L.	359,813	12,503	1,500	....	....
Advance	37,459	1,226	10,000	....	....
Venice	167,328	12,068	49,465	917	....
Total	1,235,972	271,162	145,853	33,537	55,572

Comparative Closing Values of Leading Articles at 1 P. M.

	Yesterday.	To-day.
No. 2 red wheat, cash	120	123@123¼
" " Nov	120	123
" " Dec	122	124¼
" " year	....	123
" " Jan	126	127¾
" " Feb	130	132
No. 3 red wheat, cash	113¾	114¼
No. 4 red wheat, cash	109 bid	....
No. 2 spring, cash	....	....
No. 2 Mediterranean	117¾ bid	120 bid
No. 2 mixed corn, c'h	38	37½
" " Nov	37½	37 bid
" " Dec	36¾	36¾ bid
" " year	36¾	36¾
" " Jan	36¾ bid	36¾
" " Feb	37¼ bid	37 5-16
" " Mar	....	37¾
" " May	40¾ bid	40¾
Rejected corn, cash	37 bid	31
No. 2 wh. mxd c. cash	39	31
No. 2 oats, cash	30¾@31	31¼
" " Nov	30¾ bid	31 asked
" " Dec	31	32½
" " year	30¾ bid	30¾
" " Jan	32½ bid	32 bid
Rejected oats, cash	30¾	73½ bid
No. 2 rye, cash	71¾ bid	....
" " Nov	72 bid	75 bid
" " Dec	75 bid	$10 50
Rejected rye, cash	68½ bid	$10 50 bid
Mess pork, cash	$10 nom	$10 90
" " Dec	....	....
" " Jan	10 60	$11 00
Lard, prime steam	$10 75	$6 55@6 60
" " Dec	6¾@6 40	6½ bid
" " Jan	....	....
D. S. shlds, cash	3 60	3 60 bid
D. S. cl'r ribs, cash	5 45@5½	3 65
" " Jan	5½ bid	5½
" " Sept	5 65	5 70
Bacon shoulders, cash	....	....
" clear rib, cash	....	....
" clear, cash	....	....
S. C. Hams	8¼@9¾	8¼@9¾
Tallow, prime country	5¾@6	5¾@6

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

The comparative values of grain to-day and a year ago are shown as follows:

	Nov. 13, 1879.	Same day. 1878.
No. 2 red wheat	$1 23@23¾	96¾
No. 2 mixed corn	37¾	30¾
No. 2 oats	31	18¾

MORNING BOARD—FUTURES.

Wheat—Higher, irregular and unsettled, closing weak, but trading was quite free. December opened at $1 23¾, sold up to $1 25¾ and settled back to $1 24¾, closing with sellers and no buyers at $1 24¾. Sales: 280,000 bu. November at $1 23@1 24; 140,000 January at $1 28@1 29¾; 145,000 February at $1 32@1 33¾.

Corn—Irregular. Cash and February sold lower and others higher, closing steady. Sales: Cash at 37¾c; 50,000 year at 36¾@36⅝c; 60,000 January at 36⅝@36 5-16c; 5,000 February at 37¾c; 5,000 May at 40½c.

Oats—Firm, but inactive. Sales: 15,000 December at 31¾c; 10,000 January at 32¾c; and cash at 31c for No. 2.

Provisions—Higher and in demand, but the scarcity of meats fit to ship restricted trading. Sales of futures were: 100 brls January pork at $10 75; 100 do at $10 80; 200 do at $10 82½; 100 do at $10 87½; 450 do at $10 90; 100 February do at $11.

AFTERNOON BOARD—2:30 to 3 P. M.—Wheat—Broke badly and closed demoralized. Sales: 35,000 December, $1 21¾@1 23c; 5,000 January, $1 28¾@1 27¾; 20,000 February, $1 31¾ (not worth over $1 31 at close).

Corn—Lower and weak. Sales: 35,000 year at 36@36¾; 40,000 January at 36 1-16@36⅛c; 5,000 February at 37c; 55,000 May at 40¾@39¼c.

Oats—Lower and unsettled. Sales: 10,000 December at 31¾@31¾c.

EVENING BOARD—CASH.

Flour was stronger, though with little change in value; extra and double extra buttering specially sought and wanted. The demand was very light and the market dull. We quote the closing rates: Fine $4 20 @5 40; superfine $4 50@4 70; X $4 85 @5 20; XX $5 20@5 30; XXX $5 40@5 60; family $5 70@6 50; choice $5 90@6; fancy $6 10@6 50.

WHEAT—Grades—Scarce and higher; yet at close, fr. No. 2 red was not obtainable under $1 22½. No. 3 red reg. was offered then only at $1 22½. Samples very dull, but 1@2c better in price on prime and choice only; low grades lower. Sales: Grades (this side and at the Mississippi River unless otherwise stated): No. 2 red car reg. on track, 5,000 bu on early call at $1 22, afterward at $1 23; No. 2 red, on Call—10 cars at $1 22½; 18 cars part reg. and 1 car in E at $1 14½; after Call—1 cars $1 14¾; 3 cars (closing) at $1 14¾; No. 4 very scarce and wanted—1 car at $1 11; Mediterranean—3 cars No. 2 at $1 20; 2 cars No. 3 at $1 14¾ and $1 15 after Call. Spring—1 car No. 3 at $1 14¾ and 2c advance. No. 3 red offered—$1 bid in C.

Corn—Grades lower all round. No. 2 mixed sold freely at opening at 37¾c to the local trade, but later on to the close there was sellers at 37½c (cars on round lots)—5c decline; new cars on round lots)—5c decline; new and white mixed had to millers early at 38c to shippers at 38⅝c. No. 2 white mixed at from 37¾c bid—none offered. Samples—white mixed steady. Samples—white higher (scarce) at 47@48c this side. Sales: Grades—5,000 bu No. 2 mixed reg. and 2 cars do reg. to st. fr. this side at 37¾c, 5,000 bu do short storage at same, 11 cars do short storage at same, 17 cars No. 2 white-mixed this side at 38⅝c, 5 cars do in E. early at same, 12 cars do this side and 600 bu do do and 19,000 bu do short storage at 38c, 15 cars do reg. at 38¼c, 7 do do and 19,000 bu do short storage at 38⅝c, 8 cars rejected this close at 36½c, 5 rejected white-mixed at 37½c.

Oats—Grades—No. 2 again higher and firm at ¼c advance, selling freely to local and speculative buyers at 31c; rejected in request and steady at 30½c; No. 2 white was bid 1c higher for prime mixed at 37c. Grades—5,000 bu and cars No. 2 reg. and st. fresh st. at 31¾c, 6 cars rejected reg. to st. fr. at 30½c.

Provisions—Scarce, pork, lard and bacon higher; d. s. meats quotably unchanged—very stiff on young, while no nearby or fully cured favors the offering; cars are very scarce too, unless offering demand and values.

Pork (new) 50 brls p. t., 70 at $10 40, 30 at $10 50, 60 hard side at $10 50; orders—40 brls at $11. Lard—250 tcs prime steam cash and 65 tcs this side early at 6¾c, 100 tcs c. side later at 6.55c. Bacon—33 pkgs; shoulders 4¾c, clear rib 7¼@7¾c, short clear 7¾@7¾c; some loose breakfast sides at 7¾c, and packed c. s. hams at 8¾c; Order (20 pkgs) clear rib 7¼@7¾c, short clear 7¾@8c. D. S. Meats—Loose, 20-day; 60 brls short clear, D. S. side at 5.50c, 60,000 lbs do and long clear shoulders 3.50c, c'ribs 5.65c, short clear 30-day c'ribs at 5.80c, small lots 30-day short c'ribs 6c, clear 6¼c.

Tallow—Prime country in demand at 6¼c.

The Cotton Market.

Another advance was made in spots, they being put up ⅛c, with a firm market. Sales up to 2:30 p. m. were: 2,329 bales. New York advanced 5-16c and was firm, but Liverpool was quiet and 1-16d off.

QUOTATIONS.

	St. Louis.	New York.
Low ordinary	9¾	10 11 16
Ordinary	10¾	11 7-16
Good ordinary	11¾	11 13-16
Middling	11¾	12
Good middling	11¾	12¼
Middling fair	11¾	12¾

STOCKS IN ST. LOUIS WAREHOUSE.

Stocks to-day, 48,014; same day last year, 37,351 bales.

ST. LOUIS GROSS RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS.

	Receipts. bales.	Shipments. bales.
To-day	4,380	2,619
Same day last year	2,214	2,000
Total for season to date	184,203	130,820
Same time last year	127,711	89,743

NEW YORK.

Futures closed steady. Sales, 224,000.

Future quotations: January, 12.38; February, 12.54; March, 12.67; April, 12.77; May, 12.90; June, 13.10; July, 13.10; August, ——; September, ——; October, ——; November, 12.28; December, 12.30.

RECEIPTS AT OTHER POINTS.

New York, 1,364; Savannah, 6,402; Galveston, 3,838; Wilmington, 824; Baltimore, ——; Boston, 504; Cincinnati, ——; New Orleans, 14,021; Charleston, ——; Mobile, 1,421; Norfolk, 3,823; Philadelphia, ——; Memphis, 5,158; Port Royal, ——; Augusta, ——.

NET RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS FOR 6 DAYS.

Receipts this week, 176,716 bales; same time last year, 140,357 bales; exports this week, 129,869 bales; stocks to-day, 581,360 bales; same day last year, 522,122.

LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

Uplands, 7 15-16d; Orleans, 7 15-16d. Sales 10,000 bales.

RAIL FREIGHTS ON COMPRESSED COTTON.

St. Louis to Boston, 64. Providence, 64. New York, 59. Philadelphia, 57. Baltimore, 56.

The Produce Market.

BUTTER—Demand good and market very stiff. A few of the receivers were holding well known brands higher, but buyers were slow to take hold at any advance. Better prices are looked for, and if the present warm weather continues, higher rates will certainly follow. Country store packed was weak, being offered more or less by the wagon and rather neglected. We quote choice yellow dairy 28@29c; choice yellow 25@27c; choice creamery 34@35c; fancy selections 36@37c; sweet June 20@22c; country store packed 10@21c as to quality. Low grades 9@14c; low grade and fair to good cooking 14@16c; Roll—Slow at 10@15c for common to fair and 18@20c for good to choice.

EGGS—Slow and weak at 15½@16c for guaranteed strictly fresh; shippers' cases returned as marks) 14@14½; doubtful lots 12@c lower and dull.

POULTRY—Dressed—Receipts light and demand limited. Choice sweet chickens brought $1 50@1 75; 2 75@2 for small to fancy; ducks $1@1 75; nice smooth turkeys 8@9c—the 30@2 lbs at top price. Live—The offerings were not so liberal and the inquiry was better, but there was no improvement to note in the general condition of the market. Wild vinte nominally. Chickens—Small and thin to fair 75@81; medium to choice $1 25@1 50; fancy large 1 75; old hens $1 50@1 75 for choice; fancy; ducks $1 for small to $1 25@1 50 for choice. Turkeys 8@9 per dozen as to size. Geese $3@4 50 for fair to choice.

GAME—The receipts were much lighter, and for a larger portion was in better condition and for a week past. There was very little change to note in the general tone of the market, stocks were still existing. Small sales of prairie chickens were made at the following range (off l